FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 APRIL 1987

Palestinian Talks

Palestinian factions began talks in Algiers and agreed to abrogate the 1985 Palestinian-Jordanian agreement, Algiers radio reported. Abrogation of the agreement was a condition set for participation in the upcoming PNC session by many factions, the radio noted. DFLP leader Nayif Hawatimah told the radio that now there are no obstacles to holding the PNC session. According to a *Jordan Times* report, however, even though controversial points were ironed out, differences prevailed. PLFP leader George Habash said his group had decided to officially join this dialogue, but has not yet decided to attend the PNC meeting, the paper disclosed. He told the paper the PFLP's participation hinges on Fatah's agreement to sever all contacts with Cairo. The factions did agree that the upcoming session will not have a number but will be called the "session of national unity, resistance, the camps, and occupied territories," Algiers radio added.

Libyan and Algerian mediation to include Abu Nidal's Fatah Revolutionary Council in the current talks was abandoned following a disagreement on 12 April between Fatah and Abu Nidal, *Al-Ra'y* revealed. The paper cited a PNC official as saying the possibility of accepting an observer from the group should be investigated.

In another development, the Algerian Government and PNC chairman have invited Libya's Colonel al-Qadhdhafi and Saudi King Fahd to attend the PNC session, the paper added.

Israel

Bi'r Zayt University was ordered closed for 4 months in the wake of clashes between students and security forces, Jerusalem radio reported. One student was killed and seven were injured when several hundred students gathered near the old campus in the center of B'ir Zayt and set fire to tires, threw stones, and blocked the road, the radio noted.

Arab prisoners ended a hunger-strike after receiving a telegram from the head of the prison service, the radio announced, noting that the strike was believed to be behind many recent disturbances in the territories.

Syria

President Hafiz al-Asad will visit the Soviet Union in the second half of April, TASS announced.

Jordan

Press reports cited by QNA say King Husayn will visit the Soviet Union in May for a series of political and military talks with senior Soviet officials. The reports indicate Husayn's visit is "related" to the Syrian president's visit to Moscow.

Morocco

In an interview carried by Rabat radio, King Hassan II said he is prepared to meet Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres again if the latter wishes. King Hassan declared he has "always thought it was possible to establish peace" with Peres, but he does not feel the same way about the Israeli prime minister. Regarding reports that Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi is again supporting the Polisario Front, King Hassan said he asked Al-Qadhdhafi about the matter but has not yet received a reply. On the issue of Ceuta and Melilla, two disputed port cities, King Hassan called them a "subject of a conflict or misunderstanding," but confirmed he does not contemplate any means other than dialogue for solving the matter.

Terrorism

Turkish security forces arrested members of the Islamic Jihad organization who smuggled explosives into Turkey and planned to attack U.S. bases and consulates and kidnap Israeli officials in a bid to secure the release of 200 colleagues held in Israel, *Milliyet reported. Describing their arrests and plans, the paper* noted the group has decided to carry out similar operations in Greece and France.

Egypt

Elections — National Democratic Party supporters won all nine remaining seats in the second round of voting for the People's Assembly, AFP reported.

First Polish Visit — Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner arrived in Cairo for talks on the first visit ever at such a level, MENA announced.

Iraq-Iran War

Iraqi military sources claim 13,000 Iranians were killed in fighting in the southern sector 7-12 April, INA reported. The sources said Iran did not gain any footholds in its "Karbala'-9" operation and lost 1,500 troops in the fighting. Heavy Iranian artillery fire set ablaze Iraq's Al-'Amyah and Al-Bakr platforms in the northern Persian Gulf on 12 April, IRNA reported.

DRA-Pakistan

The Pakistani Foreign Office summoned the Afghan charge on 13 April to lodge a "strong protest" over the DRA's shelling of a village in Khyber Agency, Karachi radio reported.

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Palestinian Meeting Abrogates Jordan Agreement
LD132055 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpts] In Algiers today the leaders of the Palestinian resistance began an all-embracing dialogue with the aim of closing their ranks and defining the means by which to achieve the ambition of the Palestinian people, particularly the liberation of Palestine. Lahsan Shayish, our correspondent, gives us more details on the subject:

[Shayish] [passage omitted] The contacts which began several days ago in Algeria between the various Palestinian leaderships culminated today in an all-embracing Palestinian dialogue at a hotel in Algiers. Today the opening session was held, and tomorrow morning the dialogue will be resumed. It is a dialogue to prepare the ground for a meeting of the Palestinian National Council, and the coming session is devoted to camps steadfastness.

Eight factions are taking part in the all-embracing dialogue in addition to the popular organizations and numerous independent personalities. The opening meeting was chaired by Mr Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee.

[Begin 'Arafat recording] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, I beg you to inform the brother president that we are keeping our oath and determination to continue the revolution, to continue this struggle, this long struggle, regardless of the difficulties and obstacles, taking the Algerian experience as a living example of the struggle of our Palestinian people. I can see on the horizon, I can see in the eyes of our children, in the eyes of our combatants, the Palestinian flag which will inevitably rise over the walls of Jerusalem, over the minarets of Jerusalem, over the churches of Jerusalem, the capital of our independent Palestinian state. Thus, in the name of the people, the militants, and our revolutionaries, I beg you, Brother Mohamed Cherif, to convey to the brother president all our thanks and gratitude and the gratitude of our people for this virtuous relentless effort, the President's initiative for the sake of the reunification of the Palestinians. [end recording]

[Shayish] After that, Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia intervened:

[Begin Messaadia recording] The brother general secretary, President Chadli Bendjedid, made his appeal in the name of the Algerian mujahidin at their conference. He appealed to the Palestinian factions to unite. We are confident that the appeal will find open hearts and (?honest) wills. Thanks be to god that we have received a great response from all the brothers in the Palestinian factions. We have also received a great response from the revolutionary vanguards of the Arab nation. We are achieving this aim today, and I wish you every success. [end recording]

[Shayish] Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih, The speaker of the Palestinian National Council, in the name of Palestinian legitimacy thanked Algeria, its president, government, and people, for its relentless and selfless efforts in support of the Palestinian question. He focused on Palestinian unity. [passage omitted]

Palestinian sources stated that the most significant feature of the closed meeting was the declaration of the abrogation of the Palestinian-Jordan agreement, which was signed in February 1985. The declaration was made by Mr Yasir 'Arafat. It is to be recalled that the declaration of the agreement as null and void before the holding of the PNC's session was the main condition set by the PFLP for attending the council's session. Dr George Habash, the general secretary of the PFLP had this to say on this issues:

[Begin Habash recording] Last night we were able to (?achieve simultaneous agreement) on the abrogation of the Amman agreement and the dialogue. This naturally has removed an obstacle from the path of the dialogue and the path of national unity. Today during the meeting of the factions, Brother Yasir 'Arafat informed the leaders of all the factions of this subject in particular. According to that we can say that the process of dialogue has begun. [end recording]

[Shayish] For the various factions taking part in the dialogue, the obstacles that were hindering the holding of the Palestinian National Council's session have been overcome. Mr Nayif Hawatimah, the general secretary of the DFLP, speaks on this subject:

[Begin Hawatimah recording] The road to restoring the unity of the PLO has become fully passable, and there are no obstacles to the holding of the Palestinian National Council and the reemergence of the golden era of the PLO, the era of the seventies when it was united, strong, and independent. With the unification session of the Palestinian National Council we will be able to rebuild the whole of the PLO's institutions on a wide frontal base and with a large-scale democratic and organizational reform which will embody all the political and organizational elements that we agreed upon in the paper of 16 March between the Democratic Union and Fatah. This will be developed through the all-embracing dialogue and the joint work of the eight factions, because we want viable national unity that can flow like the blood of our martyrs in the occupied Palestinian territories and in the camps irrigate the tree of Palestinian unity. It will prosper on the road of the return, the self determination, the independent state, and the independent PLO representation at all local, regional, and international gatherings and particularly the international conference to solve the problem of the Middle East and the Palestinian question. [end recording]

Habash Comments on Session
LD132338 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Reunification of the Palestinian ranks: In Algiers the first session of preparatory work for the Palestinian National Council has already begun to bear fruit. A consensus has in fact emerged on certain questions between the Fatah, the DFLP, the PFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Fatah-Revolutionary Council, the PLF, [Palestine Liberation Front], the ALF, and the Palestine Struggle Front.

The first agreement between these eight political factions —the Jordan-Palestine agreement signed in 1985 has been abrogated. The Fatah executive committee led by Yasir 'Arafat, which

concluded the agreement, should make the decision to abrogate it officially during a meeting which will be held before the Palestinian National Council is held. This was one of the main conditions set by some of these eight organizations to take part in the next session of the Palestinian national council.

So the obstacle set up by the Amman agreement has been removed. On this point, listen to Georges Habash, the secretary general of the PFLP, as he was leaving the first preparatory session:

[Begin Habash recording, in Arabic with superimposed French translation] The important event of the last 24 hours is the meeting between Fatah and the PFLP, during which Yasir 'Arafat confirmed the decision of the Central Committee and the Revolutionary Council of the Fatah Movement to abrogate the Amman agreement. He confirmed at the same time the imminent meeting of the executive committee, which concluded its agreement, to make the decision to abrogate it before the Palestinian National Council is held. This allowed us in the PFLP to take part in the dialogue. [end recording]

Mr Habash also said: We demanded the abrogation of the Amman agreement as a precondition for the opening of this dialogue. So the official announcement of this abrogation should be made in the next few days, following the meeting of the PLO's executive Committee.

On the matter of whether there were other obstacles to reunification, Georges Habash replied that the PFLP views the relations with the Camp David regime as a determining factor and a point of disagreement. The Camp David regime was the first to capitulate in the face of the Zionist invasion. The establishment of relations with this regime threatens to divide the struggle of the Palestinians and that of the Arabs against Zionism, which is very dangerous. But we hope to be able to overcome these obstacles through dialogue and also through the need for a firm and determined position in the organizational field. [passage omitted]

Another result of the first day: The next session of the PNC will not be known as No 18, but will be called the Session of National Unity, Resistance, the Camps, and Occupied Territories.

Efforts To Include Abu Nidal in PLO Talks Fail

JN140806 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 14 Apr 87 pp 1, 26

[Lâmis Andoni dispatch from Algiers]

[Excerpts] It was announced in Algiers yesterday that the Fatah Movement had agreed to abrogate the 11 February 1985 Amman agreement which has been the the subject of long argument among the various Palestinian factions. Fatah's approval of the abrogation was announced by DFLP leader Hawatimah and PFLP leader Habash. They said that the Fatah Central Committee and the Fatah Revolutionary Council, which are the two highest bodies in the Fatah Movement, have decided to abrogate the accord. [passage omitted]

Libyan and Algerian mediation designed to include Abu Nidal's [Sabri al-Banna] group, which calls itself the Fatah Revolutionary Council, in the current Palestinian dialogue in Algiers have been dropped following Sunday's disagreement between Fatah and Abu Nidal. However, PNC Deputy Speaker Salim al-Za'nun said the PNC should look into the possibility of accepting an observer from the group in a bid to contain its terrorist activities. As a result, the group issued a statement on Sunday attacking Fatah's leadership.

It will be recalled that Fatah and other Palestinian officials have greatly regretted the recent meetings between Khalil al-Wazir, alias Abu Jihad, and 'Atif Abu Bakr, spokesman for Abu Nidal's group. [passage omitted]

PLO's Al-Wazir: Dialogue Serves PNC Session

JN131011 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1820 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has stressed that dialogue is not merely for the sake of dialogue but for holding the PNC session. He said: We and the other parties to the dialogue do not set conditions or offer concessions. We reassured all the sides that the dialogue will pave the way for the PNC resolutions.

In a statement to the correspondent of *Filastin al-Thawrah*, the main PLO magazine, yesterday, Abu Jihad pointed out that the Palestinian plan of action during the next stage aims to create an Arab stand to support the Palestinian revolution and the diplomatic action in the international arena. Abu Jihad added: Within this framework falls the unified Arab course aimed at holding an international conference with the participation of the PLO in its capacity as the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative with the objective of achieving the Palestinian people's inalienable national, legitimate rights to repatriation, self-determination, and to establishing an independent state.

Brother Abu Jihad said: The Israeli onslaught against the Palestinian people in the occupied homeland, annihilation campaign against the Palestinian presence in Lebanon, and the political atmosphere which surrounded our Palestine question on the Arab and international levels, and consequent possibilities of weakening our stand in light of the current Arab fragmentation, and the effect of this on the Arab stand in the international arena necessitated that the Fatah Movement decide on a set of measures to reactivate the Palestinian stand and to assume responsibilities toward these challenges.

Brother Abu Jihad added: Our decision is aimed at escalating armed struggle against the Israeli enemy along with escalating our people's political struggle in the occupied homeland in order to safeguard our people's unified image before the world. He said that our people expressed this unified image through their national stand which is represented by their rallying around their sole and legitimate representative, the PLO.

Brother Abu Jihad said: The Fatah Movement's major task, in its capacity as leader of the Palestinian march, is to exert all possible efforts to hold a meeting among all the factions which

affiliate to the independent Palestinian will with the objective of bolstering the march within the PLO framework. He added that the Fatah Movement seeks to overcome the past situation. He said: This is why the meetings began on bilateral, tripartite, and five- sided levels in several Arab and friendly capitals to define organizational and political denominators. We stress that slogans and words are meaningless if we do not together confront these challenges and plots which are aimed at annihilating our people.

Brother Abu Jihad stressed: We will not submit to conditions from this or that side and neither we nor the other parties will offer concessions. We r[illegible]nded to all that would reassure our brothers and comrades [illegible]e Palestinan factions. We proceeded from the fact that we should not cast doubts on our patriotism. The Fatah Movement will not accept a doubt-casting campaign. We have always rejected vituperations and all our news media avoid vituperations and doubt-casting campaigns. We try to avoid fragmentation and estrangement. We have overcome delicate and difficult stages and reached the beginning of the road to the 18th PNC session.

Brother Abu Jihad said that the dialogue committees will draw up the formula to prepare for the PNC committees, which includes the political and organizational stands on which the Palestinian factions agree. He pointed out that in the beginning the stands were not close together and that we have faced many difficulties. Abu Jihad said: However, we overcame several obstacles and reached an organizational and political formula which develops with each new meeting. The issues of difference were the Amman Agreement and the Palestinian relations with some Arab sides. We say with great optimism that the convocation of the PNC in a few days time is the fruit of all the sincere efforts of all sides to entrench the PLO unity and to confront challenges.

Concluding, Brother Abu Jihad said: Yes to dialogue. However, dialogue should be aimed at holding the 18th PNC session. The Fatah Movement spared no effort to reassure all sides. Through our national unity, we will achieve national gains. However, estrangement and fragmentation will make us lose.

Najib al-Ahmad Reviews PNC, Amman Accord

JN131210 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 11 Apr 87 p 25

[Interview with Najib al-Ahmad, head of PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's office and PNC member, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Munir by an unidentified *Al-Anba'* correspondent — date and place not given]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [*Al-Anba'*] If the coming PNC session abrogates the Amman accord, do you think there will be a political alternative that will govern the relationship between Jordan and the PLO?

[Al-Ahmad] If for many reasons the PNC abrogates the Amman accord I believe this will not be in the national interest if no negotiations with Jordan would follow to find an alternative. In my opinion, if there is a consensus or if the overwhelming majority calls for abrogating the Amman accord there should be a proposal to amend the accord. If the accord is not amended there should be a new agreement with Jordan.

We are eager to maintain strong relations with Jordan because we live in Jordan and we consider it our gate. We hope that Jordan will always be the first to coordinate with the PLO. If the PNC decides to cancel the Amman accord a new accord must follow.

[*Al-Anba'*] If the PNC cancels the Amman accord what will be your personal stand as Najib al-Ahmad?

[Al-Ahmad] My stand will appear during the PNC discussion and in my voting. I can say that I will call for entrenching the relationship with Jordan by maintaining the Amman accord or by calling for a new agreement if the 11 February accord is abrogated.

[*Al-Anba'*] Do you expect the PNC to abrogate the Amman accord?

[Al-Ahmad] So far, I do not believe I can given a final answer. We might have a clearer picture after participating in the national dialogue committee.

[*Al-Anba'*] What decisions do you expect the PNC to take vis-a-vis the international conference?

[Al-Ahmad] The PNC will be clear on this point. The PLO is the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PLO should take part in the international conference on the basis of all UN resolutions related to the Palestinian problem. I believe that the PNC will demand an independent Palestinian participation in the international conference through a PLO delegation on an equal footing with all other delegations. However, if necessary and to facilitate matters, as brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said, we can participate within one Arab delegation. We have no objection to this.

[*Al-Anba'*] Brother Abu Munir, some Palestinian factions' conditions to participate in the PNC sessions are to abrogate the Amman accord and to consider the 17th session of the PNC [held in Amman] illegitimate. What is your opinion on this?

[Al-Ahmad] We accept no conditions from anybody. We have an Executive Committee and a PNC. The dialogue is open and democratic. Everybody can express his opinion whether it is with or against. Ultimately, the majority decides. However, we accept no conditions from anybody.

[*Al-Anba'*] What will the position be of the Palestinian forces which did not participate in the Tripoli and Tunis meetings?

[Al-Ahmad] The Popular Struggle Front announced that it will participate in the national dialogue. At the same time, the PFLP and the DFLP will participate in the dialogue.

[*Al-Anba'*] What about the Fatah uprising — Abu Musa [Muhammad Sa'id Muraghah]?

[Al-Ahmad] The Fatah uprising is not an organization, participating within the PLO bodies.

[*Al-Anba'*] What about the Abu al-Za'im ['Attallah 'Attallah] movement?

[Al-Ahmad] The Abu al-Za'im movement is also not an organization within the PLO. They are Fatah dissidents. They are not recognized because they have not entered the legitimate bodies of the PLO. Ahmad Jibril and Al-Sa'iqah organziations for example entered the PLO legitimate bodies. They are recognized organziations.

[*Al-Anba'*] But the Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] movement has split from Fatah and is participating in the dialogue?

[Al-Ahmad] Abu Nidal has not yet participated in the dialogue, but he is demanding to participate. His representative came and submitted a memorandum, demanding to take part in the dialogue. The memorandum was presented to Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir]. Nothing prevents Abu al-Za'im and Abu Musa from presenting requests to participate in the dialogue.

Fatah's Khalaf on Dialogue Issues

JN131854 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic
11 Apr 87 pp 22, 23

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee Member Salah Khalaf, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, by Sulayman Nimr — date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] *Al-Mustaqbal*: What has the Palestinian national dialogue accomplished?

Abu Iyad: The dialogue with the various Palestinian factions began several months ago. Secret and public contacts in which some Arab countries and the Soviet Union participated also took place in several Arab and world capitals. As a result of this dialogue, the Prague statement we signed with the DFLP and the Palestinian Communist Party was issued last September. This statement activated the dialogue, and the unity of the fighters during the camps war further intensified the dialogue. As a result, we held meetings with the brothers in the PFLP, and other meetings were held in Tripoli following the positive and important shift in the Libyan position on the PLO leadership. The Tripoli meetings followed our political and organizational agreement in Tunis known as the Tunis paper. The most important outcome of the Tripoli meetings in which Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] participated is that most of the conferees agreed to attend the important, comprehensive national dialogue scheduled to be held in algiers before the PNC session. The dialogue will start on 13 April.

Al-Mustaqbal: We have learned that the PFLP has set conditions for attending the dialogue, that is, an advance announcement of the cancellation of the Amman Agreement and of the end of contacts with Egypt.

Abu Iyad: We will agree on these details during the dialogue. What is important is that the : not be impossible conditions for participation in the dialogue. I would like to affirm that the PFLP's participation is very important.

Al-Mustaqbal: Is there any agreement with the Palestinian factions for their attendance?

Abu Iyad: There is an organizational and political agreement involving Fatah, the DFLP, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Arab Liberation Front, and the PLO, not only in the Prague statement, but also in a working paper hammered out in Tunis last month and presented by Brother Abu Jihad during the Tripoli meetings. The other factions also came up with another working paper known as the Tripoli paper. This will be discussed during the dialogue. The agreement to attend the dialogue has taken place. The PFLP, the Tal'at Ya'qub wing of the Palestine Liberation Front, and the Abu Nidal group will also attend the dialogue. I believe that during the dialogue there will be a comprehensive political and organizational agreement under which the PNC will meet. We raise the slogan of national unity. [passage omitted]

Al-Mustaqbal: Will the Palestinian differences over some political issues such as the Amman agreement and relations with Egypt end?

Abu Iyad: Several issues on which we are almost in agreement will be discussed, that is, the Amman agreement. We are committed in writing to the cancellation of that agreement. This will be achieved during the PNC session, God willing.

Al-Mustaqbal: But you as the Fatah movement approved it.

Abu Iyad: As for me, every one knows that I opposed and attacked the agreement because I viewed it as the relinquishment of half our right to represent the Palestinian people. But I kept silent when I knew we were required to relinquish everything and cancel our entity. Therefore, there have been terrible political, military, and material pressures and plans against the PLO chairman not only from Israel and the United States, but also from Arabs. But when we were asked to accept Security Council Resolution 242 and to relinquish everying, we refused to respond or even relinquish half our right to representation. Hence, we call on the PNC to meet and cancel the agreement with Jordan. There is no need for the current uproar over this issue because the Amman agreement is void and the PNC will announce this.

The second issue we will discuss is relations with Egypt. Our view is that Egypt has a great role to play in the Arab-Israeli conflict that was obstructed by the Camp David accords. Our contacts with Egypt are not connected with the Camp David accords because we want Egypt without Camp David. We say to Egyptian officials that just as the Arabs take steps toward Egypt so should Egypt take steps to come closer to the Arabs.

Al-Mustaqbal: But Egypt, according to Egyptian officials, is unable to abrogate the Camp David accords. Egyptian officials say if they cancel the accords Israel will reoccupy Sinai.

Abu Iyad: I do not believe such claims, for they are an insult to the Egyptian people and to the ability and will of their great Army.

The third issue we will discuss is a formality: It is connected with the naming of the PNC session. Will it be the 18th or, as those who set conditions are demanding, the 17th session, for they maintain that their boycott of the 17th session means it should be annulled. That is a procedural matter. We as organizations were not represented in the first three PNC sessions at the time of the late Ahmad al-Shuqayri. When we later joined the PNC we did not annul the previous sessions.

Al-Mustaqbal: They claim that their objection is not to this but to the resolutions and results of the [17th] Amman session.

Abu Iyad: The resolutions and results of the 17th session did not conflict with the 16th PNC session held in Algiers. As for Jordan, we will annul the Amman agreement. The Amman agreement was not a result of the Amman PNC session but was concluded in circumstances in which our heads were wanted.

The fourth issue to be discussed is connected with the organizational agreement and the achievement of a collective leadership for the PLO. What is important is that there should be good and sincere intentions. We have the Tunis document which we submitted in Tripoli and which ensures genuine democracy in the work of Palestinian leaders.

The fifth topic is relations with Syria. I wanted to emphasize that within the framework of our anxiousness to have a unified Arab stand we are anxious to have good relations with Syria. We are ready to enter into any dialogue to end the break, at least for the sake of our camps and for ending their tragedy. We want a strategic relationship with Syria on a national basis and on the basis of respect for the freedom of making independent decisions.

Al-Mustaqbal: But there is another controversial issue in the Palestinian arena, and that is the political moves which the PLO leadership has made and is making.

Abu Iyad: We must distinguish between political action and a political settlement. I want to reaffirm that we are convinced that a political settlement in the region will be at the expense of the PLO and Palestinian rights. Consequently, we are making political moves as there is no objection to political work to gain more friends for our cause. I want to reemphasize that it is not we who are rejecting a settlement, but it is we who are being rejected in any settlement. Those who say that a political settlement or an international conference are imminent are deceiving our people. I am saying this so that we will not live on the illusion of a settlement.

Al-Mustaqbal: What about all the talks about the international conference and the preparations for it?

Abu Iyad: What is being prepared is a conference to liquidate the Palestinian cause, to approve a settlement that will not be just, comprehensive, or lasting because we will fight it to the last man.

Al-Mustaqbal: Your seem to be more rejectionist than the rejectionists, and that is contrary to the political moves that are being made by the PLO leaders.

Abu Iyad: I repeat, we are not rejectionists. We are being rejected. That is the truth which all of us must realize and which the Palestinian people must realize. How can there be a just settlement and an international conference in which we are represented as an independent party when there are such divisions and serious deterioration? How can we create a Palestinian stand that rejects all illusionary settlements when there are formal differences among the Palestinian factions that make us forget the unity of our people within the occupied territory and the unity of our fighters who are being killed and starved within the camps? Let us all come to the dialogue and let us convene the PNC session so that it will be a council of national unity that rejects our entire painful Arab situation.

Palestinian Leaders Review Ties With Arabs

JN122010 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 8 Apr 87 p 17

["Strategic dialogue" with Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member; Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member; Muhammad Milhim, PLO Executive Committee member; Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP secretary general; and George Habash, PFLP secretary general, by Tawfiq Abu Bakr; place, date not given]

[Excerpts] [Abu Bakr] The issue is a big one: How does it stand now and how can it be analyzed within a continuous historical context? In the past [Arab] unity was the road to Palestine and the road to Jerusalem passed through Arab capitals and there were other slogans under which we worked. From the early 1960s trends arose which underlined the special Palestinian position and the centrality of the Palestinian question in the pan-Arab [qawmi] framework.

There are some people now who believe the Palestinian national movement was affected by the age of flourishing Arab regionalism — which had its economic and social causes — and was swept toward regionalism. Others believe that those who hold such a view aim to confiscate national independence in independent national decision-making. There are those who believe that Palestinian resistance must clearly be on the side of the Arab progressive camp, while others believe a progressive stand should be compatible with action for Palestine and, consequently, the Palestinian revolution and the PLO must have firm relations with all Arab regimes which in practice are the same, regardless of the big slogans. How do you view such a big topic, with all its ramifications and daily applications? [passage omitted]

Abu Iyad: I believe there are some main observations to be made on the question which requires a scientific and dialectical study. The first observation is on the relationship between the Palestinian revolution and Arab regimes. The second observation is on the relationship between the Palestinian revolution and Arab parties and Arab forces of liberation.

With regard to the first observation, after bitter experience it transpires that the line separating nationalist and progressive regimes from other regimes is not clear to us. We tried to create an experiment of steadfastness and confrontation, an experiment which went through a difficult test in the 1982 aggression [against Lebanon]. The experiment, which should have held

together, proved to be one of the factors in dividing the Palestinian national [watani] ranks and in sowing differences under the slogan of progress and backwardness, and so the right and Left lost their real meaning. How can the Left be leftist? Is Abu Khalid al-'Amlah a progressive leftist and Khalil al-Wazir — who is fighting in the occupied territory — a rightist? It was thus no longer easy to judge matters. With regard to the regimes: There are many clouds over the line which separates progressive regimes from others — clouds we cannot talk about easily.

Regarding the question of Arab nationalist and progressive forces: It is natural we are on the side of these forces and consider ourselves part of them, notwithstanding divisions within the Arab progressive movements, divisions which in some cases may be more serious than the divisions within the Palestinian arena. We are part of the general state of the Arab progressive forces and we are one their side, despite the fact they are fragmented and disunited. However, despite our difficulties and problems, our basic role in to establish a broad Arab progressive current to fill existing gaps.

In the past we united ourselves. However, it is difficult for the Palestinian movement, which is divided within itself, to talk about unifying Arab nationalist forces. Consequently, I find the question is a big one and requires many details. The most important of such details is that it is difficult, in our relationship with [Arab] regimes, to distinguish between progressive and nonprogressives. However, we are on the side of the popular forces.

The question of regionalism is part of the issue. I do not believe the Palestinian revolution was or will be regionalist. The Palestinian revolution, as a pan-Arab cause, does not live the cause of every Arab and in the far horizon the cause of every free man calling for justice in the world. [sentence as published] Consequently, the Palestinian image could not have regionalist inclinations. By virtue of being progressive the Palestinian revolution is also pan-Arab [qawmiyah]. The issue of independent Palestinian national decision-making should not be construed as a kind of regionalism. On the contrary, concentrating on independent national decision-making is connected with the rejection of tutelage by or subservience to such Arab regimes which do not have a clear political line in dealing with a Palestinian revolution independent of the regimes or independent of the Arab masses or the pan-Arab decision.

Whenever there is a national [qawmi] decision everyone places the the interests of the Arab nation above narrow regional interests. Then the Palestinian revolution will be the first to put its decision-making on the pan-Arab table: We are prepared to make the Palestinian decisionmaking secondary to genuine pan-Arab [qawmi] decisionmaking and not secondary to talk which appears to be pan-Arab and aims to confiscate Palestinian decisionmaking.

This question is linked to another question; our "Palestinianism." We are sometimes blamed for emphasizing our Palestinianism. I say that when we emphasize our Palestinianism, it is for the purpose of projecting the Palestinian people's struggle identity and not the regional identity. The Arab-Israeli conflict is due, in some aspects, to the fact that there exist a Palestinian people. The Zionist ideology says there is no such thing as the Palestinian people, only a border dispute between the Arab states and Israel. This ideology says that the border issue obliterates such a thing called the Palestinian people or the national rights of the Palestinian people. Therefore, we consider the Arab who joins the ranks of the Palestinian revolution as Palestinian by virtue of this struggle identity not regional identity. Arab revolutionaries in the Palestinian revolution are Palestinians. This is what we say in our slogans. This subject requires a deep study that sets new concepts for progress and progressivism in national organizations and movements.

How can we differentiate between official action with regimes and popular action with national forces? How can we explain ourselves so that the independent Palestinian decisionmaking will not be construed as emphasis on "Palestinianism"? Our Palestinianism is not regional fanaticism, but part of our pan-Arab action. If we are viewing matters from a pan-Arab angle, then we must carry out an objective, enlightened study of this subject and learn from the valuable lessons in this field and also in the field of Palestinian-arab relations. [passage omitted]

Dr George Habash: The question raises an old, but also a new subject on the relationship between the patriot and the pan-Arab. This issue still occupies the attention of Arab politicians and thinkers of all inclinations inside the Arab national liberation movement.

Tackling this relationship resulted in two erroneous tendencies as the question itself indicates. These tendencies developed at different historical periods and are still coexisting today:

The first trend wants to subject the patriot to the pan- Arab, whether under the slogan "unity is the path to Palestine," or other slogans. This tendency dominated the Arab liberation movement in the period from the 50's to the middle 60's. Its existence was attended by the emergence of the Arab national bourgoisie and its struggle for the sake of national independence that occurred during the aforementioned period. This period was characterized by the almost complete absence of any special or distinguished Palestinian national role. Our people were exposed to attempts to obligerate its identity at the hands of certain Arab regimes.

The second tendency is a "regionalist" Palestinian tendency which has raised the slogan "we are alone." The policy of this tendency is to separate the Palestinian issue from the pan-Arab cause and make Palestinian regionalism join the bandwagon of other Arab regionalist tendencies which are moving at a dangerous speed. This tendency, which originaliy emerged as a reaction to the attempts to eradicate the Palestinian identity, has gained momentum from the struggle, where Palestinianism has become an accusation, which is published by law in many countries. It is not viewed as a national cause whose defenders are paying a heavy price under the yoke of occupation and its iron grip.

Palestinian regionalism is nourished by the Arab situation itself which encourages the odious regionalist and sectarian tendency. It is also nourished by the desperate situation and the false national [qawmi] speeches which have showed nothing but hostility to Palestinian nationalism and a desire to cancel and eradicate this nationalism.

We cannot accept either of these two tendencies which have been going on for the past 40 years. It has become clear that without a sound awareness of the ongoing national and pan-Arab dialogue and without reaching a scientific solution to this equation, many problems will result.

When we think about the battle of national independence and liberation we cannot but take into consideration a series of constants, chief among which are the following: First, Palestinian nationalism and the need to develop the Palestinian specific features which are currently embodied by the PLO. This alone will keep our cause on the right course as a cause of a people, of the right to self-determination and of legitimate national rights and not a cause of refugees and borders. Therefore, the concern over the Palestinian personality or Palestinian identity and the efforts to safeguard it against confiscation and disintegration is an operation of militant confrontation by this "personality", if we can use this expression. It is a weapon in the face of Judaization on one hand and against annexation on the other.

It goes without saying that the definition of the Palestinian personality in this sense neither conflicts with the 'pan-Arab personality' nor with the pan-Arab dimension of the Palestinian cause. On the contrary it complements and completes this dimension.

Second, the Palestinan causes's pan-Arab dimension. In the absence of a Palestinian movement which interacts and is in harmony with its pan-Arab environment, one cannot harbor serious and responsible thoughts about a battle for national liberation or safeguard the gains scored by the people and the revolution.

We are not saying this only in view of the pan-Arab dimension of the Palestinian national cause but also from the premise of the peculiarity of the Palestinian cause, the Palestinian diaspora, the Palestinian comps and their importance, the pan-Arab character of the conflict against the Zionist enemy, the transformation of the Israeli factor into a domestic factor with respect to the struggle many of our Arab people are waging, not to mention many other considerations which make us accept the close linkage between national struggle and pan-Arab struggle.

Of course, we are now speaking in a general manner because we do not have the time and space to do otherwise. However, we realize that the question of national and pan- Arab dialogue is more complicated and more enmeshed and needs further explanation. But there is no harm in reviewing it in such a succint manner.

Third, devoting one's attention to Palestinian nationalism, or the Palestinan specific features should not make us encourage regionalism whose most dangerous and harmful manifestation is chauvinism. Our concern over the pan-Arab dimension of the conflict must also not make us fall into the trap of the dissipation or the dissolution of the Palestinian identity even if the pan-Arab movement is similar to the Nasirite movement or to an indubitable progressive movement, rather than the progressive movement we are currently experiencing.

Fourth, the importanc . of a sound solution for equating nationalism and pan- Arabism leads us to the relationship which exists between the revolution and the Arab masses as well as the revolution's relationship with the Arab regimes. So far, the tackling of the Arab state of affairs has been restricted to the relations among the Arab regimes and not to the relationship with the people which remained governed by tactical and temporary considerations most of the time. Therefore, when dealing with the Arab state of affairs the PLO must develop its relationship with the Arab masses and make these masses become the axis on which Palestinian-Arab relations are based.

Fifth, the Palestinian national movement, given that it is a basic part of the camp of liberation, progress, and peace in the world, cannot but be biased to the progressive camp on the Arab level in terms of regimes, organizations, and factions. This bias should be settled once and for all in view of the nature of the Palestinian revolution and its place in the conflict that is raging on the national, pan- Arab, and international level. It is absolutely impermissible to use anomalus practices by some Arab progressive forces as a means to cancel the disparities which exist between national and progressive forces and regimes and reactionary and agent forces and regimes.

I totally agree with the need to resort to practices as a yardstick for measuring how progressive is a regime or an organization. But one should reply to an important question: Can we lump the two camps together?

Sixth, our inclination toward the progressive camp on the Arab level does not conflict with or prevent the establishment of broader Palestinian-Arab relations, comprising the moderate Arab regimes which are not directly involved in conspiracies against the Palestinan people, their national cause, and their armed revolution. From this premise, if we exclude some Arab regimes the PLO can actively move and establish multifaceted relations with the other Arab regimes, relations that will be commensurate with these regimes' stands on the Palestinian cause.

If we take all these constants into consideration, then Palestinian-Arab relations must be based on safeguarding the peculiarity of Palestinian nationalism within the framework of a dialectical linkage with pan-Arabism and on being biased to the Arab progressive camp, represented primarily by the Arab masses, without any ambiguity and with an openness toward all the Arab regimes which are not directly involved in the conspiracies to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

We reject the introvert Palestinian regionalism which uses the deteriorating Arab state of affairs as an excuse to spread despair and frustration and to peddle the deviationist trend. We also reject regionalism, sectarianism, and denominationalism because they are the attributes of the state of debilitation and fragmentation the Arab state of affairs is currently experiencing. We also reject false pan-Arabism which resorts to pan-Arab slogans to justify one's impotence on one hand and one's persistent search to confiscate the independent Palestinian national role on the other.

KUWAIT

Defense, Interior Ministers Meet Saudi Official

LD131929 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic
1700 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Defense Minister Shaykh Salim al-Sabah met today with the deputy governor of the Riyadh region, His Royal Highness Amir Sattam ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who is visiting the country.

Amir Sattam also met with Interior Minister Shaykh Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir.

Bilateral relations were discussed during the two meetings.

PDRY

'Unified Political Action Day' Celebrated 9 Apr

EA101020 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Labor and production sectors throughout the country observed Unified Political Action Day this morning. Employees and workers attended mass meetings featuring lectures on Yemeni unity. A number of comrade members of the Political Bureau, members of the governorates' committees, and party cadres took part in the sessions.

In Aden Governorate, Brothers Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the Central Committee; Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the Political Bureau and defense minister; a number of Central Committee members; the Secretariat of the capital's party organization; and a team of its political propagandists participated in the meetings with workers from the labor and production sectors.

The central lecture focused on the theme of Yemeni unity as the principal issue facing the YSP. [passage omitted]

At the end of the address, workers from the labor and production sectors expressed their support for the YSP's policy of a peaceful, democratic struggle to regain Yemeni unity. The party considers it one of the tasks necessary to complete the national democratic revolution and the shift to socialism.

Officials View Flood Damage, Recovery Measures

EA101010 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
0630 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Lahj Governorate this morning to inspect flood damage in Saylat Bilah, Qaryat al-Thalab, Aqmah, and (Al-Manasirah). He also toured Ras al-Wadi and a number of Soviet-Yemeni projects. He was accompanied on the visit by Brothers (Muhammad Haydarah Masdus), candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party organisation in the governorate, (Mahmud Husayn Sabah), member of the Central Committee and head of the Executive Bureau of the governorate's Local People's Council, and a number of other officials.

Meanwhile, Brother Muhakkad Husayn Sabah has chaired an enlarged meeting of directors of cooperatives and officials from the Department of Agriculture and the governorate's branch of the Peasants Union. The session's participants discussed preparations for the farming season and the use of floodwater that flowed into the governorate yesterday. A number of measures to deal with the damage caused by the flood were also adopted. [passage omitted]

Politburo Member Leaves for Palestinian Meetings

EA132231 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Brother Muhammad Sa'id 'Abdallah Muhsin, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, has expressed hope that the historic Palestinian dialogues in Algeria will be crowned with positive results in terms of Palestinian revolutionary unity and the convening of the PNC. Shortly before leaving Aden for the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to participate in the current Palestinian talks there, Brother Muhsin told ANA that our party's participation in these dialogues is seen as its contribution under these particular circumstances. It is also a continuation of its previous policy of working to restore the unity of the Palestinian revolution. He added: The advanced stage these dialogues have reached requires us, now as never before, to be with the brothers in Algeria, Libya, and elsewhere, cooperating to make them a success. In addition, we must exert more concerted efforts to restore PLO unity on the basis of hostility to imperialism and Zionism, in a manner that will reinforce the unity of the collective Arab fight against all conspiracies. We are confident the sincere efforts culminating in the Aden-Algeria agreement and the recent statements in Moscow, Prague, and Tripoli will yield positive results at the Algeria meeting.

He was seen off at the airport by Brother Dr Salih Muhsin, director of the secretary general's office, and a number of other officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

Mauritania's N'Diayane Delivers Message for Fahd

LD121230 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1050 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 12 Apr (SPA) — Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, viceroy of the custodian of the two holy mosques, met today at the Royal Court with Mauritanian Foreign Minister Mohamed Lemine Ould N'Diayane. The minister delivered a written message addressed to the custodian of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Sa'ud from his brother, Maaouya Ould Sid' Ahmed Taya, president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. [passage omitted]

Interior Minister To Study Security in Japan

LD122200 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1950 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 12 Apr (SPA) — The interior minister, His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, left Riyadh at 2015 today for Japan on an official visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government. [passage omitted]

In a statement to SPA before his departure, His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz noted that his trip to Japan at the Japanese Government's invitation will give him an opportunity to familiarize himself with Japan's capabilities in the security field. His royal highness added that the visit will also be a good opportunity to discuss questions of mutual interest in accordance with the good and firm relations between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Japan.

His royal highness is accompanied by a delegation that includes: General 'Abdallah al-Shaykh, director of public security; Dr 'Abd al-Rahman al-Jammaz, private adviser to his royal highness; Lieutenant General Salih Khusayfan, director of General Intelligence; Lt Gen Hashim 'Abd al-Rahman, director general of civil defense; Muhammad al-Shaw, director general and head of his royal highness' office; 'Abdallah al-Battal, director general of the Technical Affairs Department at the Interior Ministry; Major General Muhammad al-Suhayli, director general of the Ministry's colleges and institutes; Maj Gen Ahmad Bilal, director of the Ministry's telecommunications facilities; Maj Gen Ibrahim al-Turki, chief of staff of his royal highness the interior minister's office for studies and research; and Colonel Ghayth al-Harbi, senior aide to his royal highness the minister.

UAE

Malian President Traore Ends Visit, Departs

JN101056 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The Malian president, His Excellency Moussa Traore, left the country at 1230 today for home following a 3-day official visit to the UAE. The UAE president, His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, led the party seeing off the Malian president. Also on hand to bid him farewell were His Highness Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, Supreme Council member and ruler of Umm al-Qaywayn; His Excellency Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, director of the UAE president's office; and a number of shaykhs, ministers, senior officials, and heads of diplomatic missions. His Excellency Hamad al-Madfa', health minister and head of the mission of honor accompanying the Malian president, was there as well, as were Malian Ambassador Sidi Mohammed Yousuf Djire and members of the Malian Embassy staff. [passage omitted]

The joint communique on the results of Malian President Moussa Traore's trip to the UAE was signed this morning. It will be released in both Abu Dhabi and Bamako later today. Shaykh Hamdan ibn Zayid, under secretary at the Foreign Ministry, signed the document for the UAE, while Malian Foreign Minister Modibo Keita did so for his country.

Joint Communique Issued

JN110634 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Apr 87

[UAE-Malian joint communique issued in Abu Dhabi and Bamako on 10 April 1987 on the visit of Brigadier General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali, to the UAE from 8-10 April 1987]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 Apr (WAM) — As part of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the UAE and the Republic of Mali, and at the invitation of His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, Brigadier General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of Mali, visited the UAE from 8 to 10 April 1987.

Brig Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union and president of Mali, and the members of his delegation were given a warm and fraternal welcome by the UAE president, government, and people.

UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and Malian President Brig Gen Moussa Traore held official talks. These were attended for the UAE by Shaykh Rashid ibn Ahmad al-Mu'alla, member of the UAE Supreme Council and ruler of Umm al-Qaywayn; Shaykh Surur ibn Muhammad, chief of the president's office; Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources; Shaykh Hamd 'Abd al-Rahman al-Madfah, minister of health; Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid; 'Ali al-Shurafa, head of the president's office; Nasir al-Nuways, under secretary at the Ministry of Finance and Industry; the director of the Abu Dhabi Arab Economic Development Fund; and Khamis 'Ali [name indistinct], head of the president's office.

Mali was represented by [name indistinct] Mohamed, secretary of the Mali People's Democratic Union in charge of organizational affairs; and (Nikole Traore), chief of the president's office.

The talks were marked by an atmosphere of friendship and Islamic brotherhood, reflecting the strength of relations between the UAE and the Republic of Mali. The two presidents discussed ways of consolidating and bolstering these ties, and examined the situation in the Gulf, the Middle East, Africa, and the world at large.

On bilateral relations, the two presidents reaffirmed that they would welcome continued progress in this area. The two presidents also emphasized that both countries must keep on working together to consolidate ties of solidarity and coordination, and consult one another on questions of common concern. The Malian side expressed its deep thanks to the UAE president and people for the valuable aid that the friendly Republic of Mali receives from the UAE.

The two sides discussed international developments, and expressed great concern over the rise in global tension, the resort to the use of force, and the escalation in the arms race, all of which pose a great danger to world peace and security. Consequently, the two presidents reiterated their determination to

contribute to efforts to establish security and stability, strengthen solidarity and peace, and lay the foundations of a new international economic order.

Turning to the Middle East, both states strongly condemned Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories, its aggressive policy against Arab countries, and its repressive actions against the Palestinian people. They stressed that a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem can be achieved only by granting the Palestinian people their legitimate national rights, including self-determination, the establishment of an independent state on their national soil, and a withdrawal from all occupied Arab lands, including holy Jerusalem.

The two leaders voiced their full support for efforts to convene an international conference to solve the Middle East problem under UN auspices with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO.

As for the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, the two sides expressed deep concern, noting its grave effects on the regional situation and its threat to international stability and security. They highlighted their backing of Islamic and Arab attempts to stop this destructive conflict and find a just settlement safeguarding the interests of both parties.

The two states vigorously condemned Israel's acts of aggression against Lebanon, its occupation of part of that country, and its attempts to partition it. They stressed their solidarity with the Lebanese people in their just struggle to guarantee their national unity, independence, sovereignty, and the safety of their land.

Both sides also touched on the situation in southern Africa and voiced their concern over the growing tension there, which is a result of the hostile policy followed by the racist Pretoria regime. They emphasized their full solidarity with the Namibian people under SWAPO, their sole legitimate representative, in their fight to win national independence.

The two sides reiterated the importance of the ICO as an effective tool to find answers to the Islamic nation's problems and renewed their commitment to the resolutions of the fifth Islamic summit. The two leaders appealed to their counterparts in the Islamic and Arab states to put an end to differences among brothers, to renounce division, to establish relations based on fraternity and tolerance, and to discover solutions for the problems of the Islamic world through solidarity and cooperation.

The international economic situation was also studied, and it was stressed that efforts to find a new world economic order based on justice and fairness must be coordinated. They declared that the Arab and African peoples maintain deep historical and cultural bonds, and have common interests and aspirations. In addition, the two sides stressed the historic role of the Nonaligned Movement in establishing a new system of international relations based on independence, freedom, and economic and social progress to attain world peace and security. As such, the two leaders emphasized that there must be greater collaboration among nonaligned countries in the United Nations based on the Nonaligned Movement's principles and goals. The two leaders also said they were satisfied with the brotherly spirit that prevailed during their talks and the results they achieved.

His Excellency General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Mali People's Democratic Union, expressed his thanks to His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE, for the warm reception and hospitality accorded him and the members of his delegation during their stay in the UAE. His Excellency President Moussa Traore invited His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to visit Mali. His highness accepted the invitation and a date for the trip will be fixed later.

Poland's Messner, Delegation Continue Visit

Hold Talks With Sidqi 13 Apr

NC132132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Cairo, 13 Apr (MENA) — Official Egyptian-Polish talks began in Cairo this evening. They were chaired by Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi and Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

To begin with, there was a private meeting between the Egyptian and Polish prime ministers. They were then joined by the members of the Egyptian and Polish delegations. [passage omitted]

At the end of the 3-hour round of talks, the Polish prime minister declared that he had received the impression that the two countries' positions on regional and international issues are identical. He added that there are several factors favoring cooperation between Egypt and Poland. He praised the hospitality shown him in Egypt, noting that his visit comes as part of the celebrations being held to mark the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Egyptian-Polish relations. He emphasized the importance of promoting and developing these relations and of continuing consultations and exchanges of visits.

The Polish prime minister went on to say that he had conveyed the congratulations of the Polish Government and people to the NDP for having enjoyed the Egyptian people's confidence during the parliamentary elections. He commended President Mubarak's role in achieving progress. He said he will take a personal message from President Mubarak back with him to the Polish head of state.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif stated that Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi touched on the relations between the two countries and the numerous prospects for cooperation. He said that the prime minister expressed the conviction that this visit is a starting point in attaining new horizons in these relations, and will lead toward understanding and coordination in various fields.

The information minister went on to say that the prime minister also discussed Egypt's stance on the Middle East issue, the Iraq-Iran war, and the Lebanese problem. Dr Sidqi reiterated Egypt's demand that foreign countries should not interfere in Lebanon's affairs and undermine the Lebanese people's unity. He denounced the siege imposed on the Palestinian camps and the inhumane acts to which the Palestinian people have been subjected. He then dealt with African issues and international problems, including European security and international economic relations.

The information minister added that the prime minister had stressed the need for world economic relations to be organized in accordance with a new formula that would serve both the rich industrial and the developing countries. He also stated that debts should be rescheduled for a certain period to allow the debtor countries to catch their breath and marshal local resources to deal with development requirements.

The information minister said that the talks also focused on the relations between the two countries and the need to promote them to serve all-out development efforts. He noted that the two delegations discussed trade and the achievements of the Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation. Both countries said that the volume of trade should be increased by arrangements concluded on an equal basis for the year 1986 [as received]. They also agreed that understanding between the two countries in various fields should be consolidated, particularly in the economic sphere, in accordance with the resources of both. The volume of trade should be increased by means of various protocols and trade agreements; exchanges of industrial and agricultural services should be encouraged; navigational arrangements should be agreed on; and the consular agreement between the two countries should be renewed. [passage omitted]

Received by Mubarak

NC140841 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0740 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 14 Apr (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Zbigniew Messner, the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers who is currently visiting Cairo, at the Presidential Headquarters in Heliopolis this morning. Dr 'Atif Sidqi, prime minister; Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Andrzej Wojcik, Polish foreign trade minister, were also present.

Chadian Envoy Conveys Habre Message to Mubarak

NC131446 Cairo MENA in English 1420 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 13 (MENA) — State Minister for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali received here today the Chadian ambassador to Egypt who conveyed to him a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre on the latest developments in Chad.

Dr. Ghali told the ambassador that he will convey the message to President Husni Mubarak who is following up the situation in Chad with great interest.

Tabah Team Leader Leaves for Geneva Talks

NC140703 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 14 Apr (MENA) — Ambassador Nabil al-'Arabi, head of Egypt's delegation to the Tabah talks, left Cairo for Geneva this morning. Dr al-'Arabi stated that during his stay in Switzerland, which will last several days, a defense memorandum on Tabah will be prepared. The memorandum will be submitted to the arbitration panel on 13 May.

AFP Cites Results of 2d Round of Elections

NC140834 Paris AFP in English 0829 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 14 (AFP) — Supporters of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's National Democratic Party [NDP] won the last nine seats still on the ballot Monday, for the second round of polling in the general elections, the Egyptian press reported.

The nine seats, for which there was no clear majority in the first round on April 6, were among 48 reserved for candidates not on party lists in the parliament of 448 elected and 10 appointed members.

NDP supporters have now taken 39 of the non-party seats.

The Islamic alliance formed by two registered parties, the Socialist Action Party and the Liberals, and the unofficial Moslem Brotherhood won four seats. The five remaining seats went to independent candidates.

Following the two rounds, Mr. Mubarak's party has a majority of over 75 percent in the People's Assembly with 347 seats.

The Islamic coalition won 60 seats, the center right opposition party Neo-Wafd arrived third with 36 seats and the remaining five seats went to independents.

The Marxist Progressive Unionist Party, led by Khalid Muhyi al-Din and the Al-Ummah Party of Ahmad Al-Sabahi fell short of the eight percent of the vote necessary to be represented in parliament.

Only 448 seats of the 458 were on the ballot and Mr. Mubarak is to designate the last ten MP's. He might, as he had done in the 1984 general elections, choose one representative from the opposition parties who failed to obtain seats.

Cabinet Reviews Election Report

NC131141 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
0900 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpts] In its meeting yesterday under the chairmanship of Dr 'Atif Sidqi,the Cabinet reviewed the interior minister's report on the measures taken during the People's Assembly elections. The report affirmed that the authorities which administered the election process were neutral and accurate and that the results of the People's Assembly elections reflect the real size of the various political forces in Egypt.

This was announced by Minister of Information Safwat al-Sharif, who added that the Cabinet appreciated the great efforts exerted by the Interior Ministry bodies in maintaining peace during the elections, as well as the honorable effort by the judicial authorities supervising the elections. Al-Sharif noted that Dr 'Atif Sidqi congratulated the NDP, which won the people's confidence in assuming responsibility in the upcoming phase. [passage omitted]

The cabinet also reviewed the outline for the new 1987-1992 5-year plan, the investments of which are estimated at 46 billion pounds. In conclusion, the information minister said that the Cabinet reviewed the progress in the current Egyptian-IMF talks.

Columnist Analyzes Returns

JN130857 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic
11 Apr 87 p 5

["A Word of Love" column by Muhammad al-Hayawan]

[Text] The premature elections came as a surprise to the parties, even to the NDP. These parties did not prepare for these elections as they should have. These parties must learn the lesson, because the term of any People's Assembly is limited and may be dissolved by a decision from the higher constitutional court only a few months after its election, or may also be dissolved for any other reason 1 or 2 years later, or it could stay for the full 5-year term. However, in the end it will leave because democracy provides the opportunity to change and also gives the citizen the right to dismiss the People's Assembly member who has not respected the trust placed in him or the party which has abused its power.

Preparations for the next elections should start by identifying Egypt's problems and searching for a solution to the problems the party itself is facing. Any party must prepare a balance sheet pinpointing the profits and the losses. Questions must be asked as to why this party obtained better election returns and why the other party lost. The criterion of criticizing or attacking the government is no longer a safe way to obtain votes. We must now tell the voters what solutions we propose for this or that problem. The parties have sufficient time to prepare their answers and submit their solutions to the people even if the opposition parties are forced to form shadow governments that will be known to the people and that will submit ideas and proposals in the People's Assembly to express any opposition party's opinion on a specific matter.

The profit and loss account of the election returns will allow the NDP to pinpoint its weak points, the members who harmed it and thus made voters shun this party, as well as the members who won easily because they are close to the people's hearts.

It is in the interest of the NDP to place the figures in the hands of a special committee of public opinion experts and to benefit from the experience by finding out why the NDP's election returns were close to those of the opposition parties in the cities, why these figures rose dangerously in the countryside, and why the NDP ticket did not succeed in some constituencies?

The NPUG must realize that a straight line is the shortest way, that Communism has no place in Egypt, and that it must seek a more logical means other than Communism to establish social justice. As for the New Wafd Party, it must express its objectives more explicitly and must establish a balanced equation between national capitalism and the labor force and between the nature of the economy for which it calls and the attainment of social justice.

The question of alliances will continue to pose problems. Will these alliances be based on the principles of the Labor Party, the Liberal Party, or those of the Muslim Brotherhood? The Muslim Brotherhood must ask itself about how it can translate the slogans it raises into an action program. Its stands must also be clearly within the limits of democracy. Its members must not

impose their viewpoint and must respect the viewpoint of the majority. They must learn that Islam in Egypt is not a subject for discussion or voting and that they have no right to proclaim those who differ with their group as apostates. We thank God that we all are Muslims and we do not need anybody's testimony to confirm this. Only God knows our inner feelings.

13 New Oil Fields To Begin Production

JN131426 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 11 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[By Faruq 'Abd al-'Aziz]

[Text] It has been decided to put 13 new oil fields on the production map from now up to July after completing development works on them. These fields represent an important oil reserve in Egypt.

The new Al-Salam field in the western desert has been added. Its production is estimated at 10,000 barrels per day [BPD]. Eighteen wells have been dug and equipped for production. They have added to the field's expected reserve and will increase its production to 20,000 BPD during next May.

The Safir, Hayat, and Basil oil fields will begin production in July. They are small oil fields south of the Al-Salam field. Their production is expected to reach 10,000 BPD.

Nine oil fields will begin production after the implementation of the first stage of production facilities, water removal operations, and reservoirs. They are the Aman, Aymari, Falak, Karnak, Lotus, Durrah, Zahrah, Barada, and Jawahir oil fields. Estimations indicate production will amount to 12,000 BPD next summer.

Oil experts affirm that although most of the discovered oil fields are small or medium-sized, the crude produced from them is of an excellent type as its density ranges from 40 to 43 degrees. The building of the western desert pipeline which links these fields and production regions to the shipping port in Al-Hamra' has made these fields economical as it reduced the cost of production by 25 percent. An oil expert affirmed the region will be an important and great addition to oil reserves during the next 3 years. He affirmed Egypt has reduced production despite the new discoveries which increased reserves by 45 percent in the past 3 years.

The expert said Egypt's oil policy is in line with OPEC agreements on reducing production, fixing daily production at 870,000 barrels and achieving a balance among the producing oil fields. He denied Egypt plans to increase its oil production to 1 million BPD.

Agriculture Minister on Loans, Sugar Production

JN131936 Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 12 Apr 87 p 8

[By Hasan Sellumah]

[Excerpt] Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food security, has stated that agricultural loans in 1987 have increased by 500 million pounds over 1986 and that Egypt's sugar production totaled 880,000 tons, the highest in 70 years.

Yusri Mustafa, minister of economy and foreign trade, said the ministry attaches great importance to simplifying procedures for exporting agricultural products and reducing the cost of exporting them.

Muhammad Jalal al-Din Abu al-Dhahab, minister of supply and internal trade, said holding a seminar on marketing at the present time is of special importance because we are about to begin implementing the second 5-year plan and a pricing policy has positive effects on both production and consumption.

Speaking at the opening session of the National Seminar on Agricultural Pricing and Marketing Policies held at the International Egyptian Center for Agriculture Hall in Al-Duqqi yesterday, the deputy prime minister said approving just pricing policies for agricultural producers and providing supply and marketing channels which will increase their production and raise their value is a linchpin of government policy and is constantly supported by the People's Assembly. This has had a positve effect on increasing production which leads to agricultural products being available in the markets and to increasing the volume of our exports of fruit and vegetables. [passage omitted]

'U.S.-Zionist Plot' To Partition Country Alleged

PM081123 Cairo AL-AHRAR in Arabic 6 Apr 87 pp 1, 9

[Report by Mahmud 'Atiyyah: "Sectarian Sedition Is a Zionist Plot Aimed at Partitioning Egypt into Statelets"]

[Text] The political seminar organized by the National Committee for the Defense of Freedoms under the chairmanship of lawyer Muhammad Fahim to discuss the incidents of so-called sectarian sedition has confirmed that these incidents are part of a U.S-Zionist plot aimed at partitioning Egypt into four statelets: the first for Nubians in Aswan; the second for Bedouins in Sinai; the third — Islamic, comprising Lower Egypt and Alexandria; and the fourth — Christian, in the Upper Egypt governorates. The seminar was addressed by Consultative Council members Dr 'Abd al-Sabur Shahin and Fahmi Nashid; counsellor Tariq al-Bishri; Liberal Party Secretary Shaykh Yusuf al-Badri; and lawyers Muhammad Fahim, Rif'at Suwaylim, Yusuf Saqr, Mahmud 'Abd al-'Alim, and Muris Sadiq.

The speakers stressed that the incidents of sectarian sedition are a Zionist plot implemented by Egyptian security organs which in fact want to distract the Egyptian people from the deteriorating situation caused by the ruling regime, which is trying to incite political sedition incidents like those of September 1981.

It has also been confirmed that the application of the Islamic Shari'ah is not aimed — contrary to what the Copts believe — at anyone in particular but is intended to maintain security and justice.

The speakers also confirmed that the scholars have unanimously dropped the jizyah [poll tax on free non-Muslims under Muslim rule] idea as long as non-Muslims participate in the war.

The speakers warned the security organs not to carry out their plans to preserve the ruling regime's positions at the cost of Egypt's security.

Muhammad Fahim, chairman of the Committee for the Defense of Freedoms, concluded the seminar by announcing resolutions which emphasized that international Zionism, imperialism, and communism represent the enemies of the Egyptian people and that the application of the Islamic Shari'ah is not aimed at jeopardizing freedom of belief or the guarantees necessary for performing religious rites. In addition the media, the Muslim ulemas, and the Christian men of religion are required to deepen love and peace among people and issue the appropriate books and literature that urge this. The Al-Azhar ulema must be completely independent and all its positions must be filled through election. A permanent committee for national unity should be formed, made up of men of law, Islamic and Christian scholars, and public figures; its objective would be to enlighten people and promote national unity. The speakers indicated that they would join such a committee.

Communique No 2,640 Details 12-13 Apr Combat

JN131647 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,640 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces, those of noble deeds and continuous victories over our apostate enemies, are continuing with high morale to heroically confront the remnants of the aggressive Zionist regime, sending its scoundrels to inevitable death and inflicting destruction in equipment and weaponry.

The following are our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The men of the heroic III Army Corps are winning more victories over their enemies through their courageous activities. They have continued to deal fatal blows to enemy positions, vehicles, and troop concentrations, inflicting new losses in addition to the following:

Destruction of 6 assorted vehicles and a shovel [preceding word in English]; destruction of 10 ammunition dumps; the burning of a tank and the damaging of 2 other tanks; the destruction of 2 mortars and a machine gun; the destruction of 7 infantry positions; the silencing of 15 enemy guns, 9 mortars, and 4 launchers; and the destruction of several enemy troop concentrations.

2. Our triumphant forces on the heroic VII Army Corps front have continued their efficient activities by directing intensive fire at enemy positions and performing other heroic acts. They inflicted other losses on the Zionist-Khomeyniites in addition to the following:

Destruction of 8 launchers; the demolition of 13 ammunition dumps; the burning and destruction of 8 vehicles, 4 of which carried troops; and the destruction of 6 artillery positions, 7 infantry positions, and 2 observation posts.

3. One of our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris spotted four enemy gunboats. They attacked them with various weapons, and two gunboats were destroyed along with the scoundrels aboard. The other two gunboats fled.

4. In the VI Army Corps sector east of Maysan, a group of 25 enemy soldiers was attacked. A number of them were either killed or wounded and the balance fled. In another area of the sector, two enemy soldiers were killed.

5. The enemy suffered two dead, a number of others wounded, and a vehicle destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

6. The despotic Khomeyniite clique shelled residential areas in the brave city of Basra with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling damaged some civilian property and buildings.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 April 1987

Military Source on Iranian Losses 7-12 Apr

JN131842 Baghdad INA in English 1558 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, April 13, INA — Providing a detailed list on the total Iranian enemy losses during the battles fought off in the southern sector of the front between 7-12 April, an Iraqi military source told INA today that 13,000 Khomeyni Guards were killed in these battles. They belong to divisions: 8th, 19th, 21st, 25th, 27th, 33rd and the independent 18th Guard Brigade.

Over the same period seven Iranian enemy jets, a helicopter and two pilotless planes were shot down and 50 tanks, hundreds of vehicles and dozens of guns and a tube launcher [were] destroyed deep inside enemy territory.

Adding these enormous losses to the previous losses sustained by the enemy in the battles of the Great Day and the Grand Harvest they constitute a shattering blow for the Iranian war machine.

Thus, the so-called Karbala' 8 has totally failed and the battle decisively settled in Iraq's favour, the source said.

Referring to the so-called Karbala' 9 offensive in the central sector of the front, the source said the enemy suffered 1,500 casualties without gaining a single foothold and accordingly Karbala' 9 also backfired, the source concluded.

Official Denies Iranian Claims on Recent Battles

JN130921 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — A responsible Iraqi source has described recent claims by the Iranian regime's leaders on the so-called destruction of Iraq's war machine as an exposed attempt to cover up Iran's shocking military defeat, which its aggressive forces suffered in recent battles in the II and III Army Corps sectors. In a statement to INA here today, the Iraqi official added that the Tehran regime has nothing but lies with which to justify its bitter defeat to the misled Iranian people. The source noted that thousands of burnt and dismembered Iranian corpses left in no-man's land are evidence of the results of the recent fighting.

Naval Commander on Port Attacks, Hormuz Strait

JN090754 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0535 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) — Staff Navy Major General 'Abid Muhammad 'Abdallah, commander of the Iraqi Naval Force, has described the Iraqi Naval Forces' confrontation of the Iranian Navy's attempt to commit aggression against the Iraqi al-'Amif and Al-Bakr ports yesterday and the day before as a heroic epic. In a statement published in *Al-Qadisiyah* in Baghdad today, he said the Iraqi Naval Force foiled the Iranian attack and destroyed a number of Iranian gunboats. He indicated that Iranian naval units had carried out maneuvers at the entrance to the Shatt al-'Arab using a large number of gunboats and men to implement a hostile plan against the two Iraqi harbors. For its part, the Iraqi Naval Force was preparing to confront this aggression and went into action with this goal in mind. He explained that Iraqi observation posts had informed the Naval

Force of the presence of a number of enemy gunboats, and orders were given to attack them.

On the Iranian rulers' claims about the closure of the Strait of Hormuz, the commander of the Naval Force and Coastal Defense affirmed that what Iran is doing in the strait does not affect Iraq in the least, as Iraq has other outlets. He said these allegations reflect the enemy navy's failure to face Iraq's Navy in the theater of operations and that it fled to the southern part of the Arab Gulf for fear of Iraq's heavy firepower. He touched on the issue of the missiles Iran has deployed near the Strait of Hormuz, declaring that they will not affect the balance of power in the theater of operations or Iraq's devastating superiority.

Saddam Husayn Urges Increase in Oil Production

JN131416 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0620 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Apr (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has called for an increase in Iraq's crude oil production and refining capacity, and for the development of oil products. He affirmed that the importance of the oil sector requires tangible results in all its activities. This came during a meeting with Muhammad Hamzah, minister of transportation and communications, and Oil Minister 'Isam al-Jalabi at a ceremony marking their assumption of office. The Iraqi papers published the text of the speech today.

The president said: We are trying to increase production and promote its quality. Our course and calculations should take account of the fact that we should obtain revenues for investment on a correct and sound economic basis.

The president also said: We believe there is extra energy within the energy of a person. We also believe there is extra energy within the extra energy of each Iraqi.

President Saddam Husayn said refining capacity must grow, and that all oil products must increase and develop. He addressed the ministers, saying: While planning to achieve better results you must believe that by getting extra time, additional manpower, and other capabilities we can achieve what we have not achieved thus far. He added that the administration should continue working for positive results, and studies should continue to achieve tangible and practical results.

The president urged the Iraqi ministers to think with the minds of leaders. He declared: Ministers should be leaders. You must reduce paperwork, as this prevents you from thinking and planning.

He said: There should not be lip service regarding rights. Good workers who are unselfish and who do not measure their work by money will win our favor.

The president also said: It is not enough to have leaders who can think. Officials and workers must be thinkers and must be practical. Leaders must know the practical side of life and the components of progress.

Ramadan Sends Message to SFRY's Mikulic

JN121531 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Apr (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, sent a written message today to Branko Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council. The note, which was handed to the SFRY ambassador to Iraq during his meeting with Ramadan here today, deals with bilateral cooperation and ways of promoting it to serve the joint interests of the two friendly countries. Bilateral relations and measures to strengthen them were examined as well.

Ramadan Receives GDR State Planning Official

JN131544 Baghdad INA in English 1140 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, April 13, INA — Member of the Revolution Command Council and First Deputy Premier Taha Yasin Ramadan met here today with Deputy Chairman of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) State Planning Committee Dr. Dieter Albrecht.

Relations between Iraq and GDR and prospects of developing them in the economic and trade fields were discussed at the meeting.

Finance Minister Leaves for Casablanca Meetings

JN131648 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq left for Casablanca today, heading the Iraqi delegation to the annual meetings of the council of joint Arab funds and commissions governors to be held in Morocco on Wednesday.

In a statement to INA, the minister said the participants will discuss collective Arab economic action, the endorsement of the annual budget, and the financial report of these funds and commissions. The delegation includes the under secretary of the Agriculture and Agrarian Reform Ministry, the Iraqi Central Bank deputy governor, and Finance Ministry representatives.

Interior Minister Returns From Poland

JN121458 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0655 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Apr (INA) — Sa'dun Shakir Mahmud, RCC member and interior minister, and his delegation returned to Baghdad at dawn today following a 4-day visit to Poland. During his trip, the Iraqi minister discussed the consolidation and promotion of bilateral relations, as well as other issues of common interest, with top Polish officials.

Paper Reports King Husayn To Visit USSR in May

JN140712 Doha QNA in Arabic 0945 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Dubayy, 14 Apr (QNA) — Press reports here today have confirmed that His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan will visit the Soviet Union at the beginning of May.

During this visit the Jordanian monarch will be accompanied by the prime minister, the foreign affairs minister, and the commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and will hold several rounds of political and military talks with senior Soviet officials.

These reports, which appeared in the newspaper *Al-Bayan*, said King Husayn's visit to Moscow is related to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's trip to the Soviet capital, which will take place before the end of April.

Syrian Interior Minister Arrives on 3-Day Visit

JN131603 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Syrian Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash has arrived in Amman via Al-Ramtha at the head of an official delegation. He is on a 3-day visit to Jordan for talks with Interior Minister Raja'i al-Dajani on relations between the two sisterly countries. Ghabbash told our correspondent he was happy to visit Jordan to exchange expertise and information in the field of security. On hand to welcome the Syrian minister in Al-Ramtha were Mr al-Dajani and other senior officials from the Interior Ministry.

Begins Talks on Security

JN131905 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali received Syrian Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash at the Prime Ministry this evening. Interior Minister Raja'i al-Dajani was also present. Ghabbash conveyed the greetings of Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm to the Jordanian Government. Al-Majali then asked the Syrian minister to convey his best wishes to Dr al-Kasm and the fraternal Syrian Government.

During the meeting, they reviewed the latest developments in the region and ways to meet shared challenges to preserve the interests of the two fraternal peoples and the Arab nation. They also examined ways to increase cooperation between Jordan and Syria in various areas, with emphasis on facilitating the movement of citizens between the two fraternal countries. Among the others present were Major General Ahmad Sa'id al-Salih, assistant to the guest minister, and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

The Jordanian side led by Interior Minister Raja'i al- Dajani and the Syrian side led by Interior Minister Muhammad Ghabbash held a working session at the Interior Ministry this afternoon. At the beginning of the meeting the interior minister welcomed the guest minister and his delegation, and thanked him for accepting the invitation to visit Jordan. He said: This meeting is part of the cooperation between the two fraternal countries and is a sign of the brotherly relations and cooperation which reflect on both countries' citizens, in terms of facilitating their affairs on the orders of His Majesty King Husayn and his brother His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad.

Muhammad Ghabbash thanked Al-Dajani for inviting him and his delegation to Jordan and said such meetings fall within the framework of the two fraternal countries' efforts to promote bilateral relations in various areas to serve their citizens.

During the meeting they discussed aspects of cooperation and ties between the Interior Ministries in both countries. They also studied issues pertaining to the easier movement and travel of citizens in the border areas, especially ways to expedite procedures for passage between the two countries. In addition, they reviewed several questions involving the Interior Ministries of the two fraternal states.

The session was attended on the Jordanian side by the Interior Ministry under secretary, the director of public security, the assistant to the director of public security for operations, the director of naturalization and foreigners affairs, the director of the minister's office, the commander of the desert police and the border guards, and the director of preventive security. Syria was represented by the assistant interior minister, the Syrian ambassador to Jordan, the director of the emigration and passports department, the commander of the Dar'a Governorate police, the director of the police college, the director of the minister's office, and the secretary of the minister's office.

Ghabbash and his delegation arrived in Amman this afternoon. He was received at the Al-Ramtha border post by Interior Minister Raja'i al-Dajani, the Ministry's under secretary, the director of public security, the governor of Irbid, the assistant to the director of public security for operations and planning, the director general of the civil status department, the commander of the Irbid police, the Al-Ramtha District officer, and a number of other officials. The Syrian ambassador in Amman was also present.

Ghabbash made the following arrival statement to our correspondent Qasim al-Zu'bi:

[Begin recording] I and my brother colleagues are happy to visit fraternal Jordan. Our meetings will undoubtedly focus on exchanging expertise and information. We will acquaint ourselves with our brothers' experience in the various security areas. This will be useful, and we are confident these meetings will be in the interest of our two peoples and will deal with security matters between us. In no way do we feel there are any problems. We want the best results. We are confident we will achieve this during the visit. Thank you. [end recording]

Egypt's Al-Baz on Hasan Meeting, Amman-PLO Stand

NC131223 Cairo MENA in English 1120 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Amman, April 13 — (MENA) — Dr. Usamah al-Baz, foreign undersecretary and director of the Presidential Bureau for Political Affairs, said Egypt's contacts with Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) show that the resump-

tion of the Jordanian-PLO coordination is an urgent national necessity.

In an exclusive statement to MENA here, Dr. al-Baz said the convocation of an international Mideast peace conference is highly dependent on a unified Jordanian-PLO stand that could be used to confront Israel and the United States.

Dr. al-Baz called on the countries in favour of convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East, as the only alternative available now, to work for maintaining the Jordanian-PLO agreement prior to resuming their bilateral coordination which was interrupted last year.

Dr. al-Baz said he discussed latest developments of the situation in the light of King Husayn's talks with European and Syrian leaders and President Mubarak's contacts with the U.S. Administration the Soviet leadership and European leaders as well as the recent visit to Washington of Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

A comprehensive review was made of the situation prior to the meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) due to open on Monday, he added.

Dr. al-Baz said his meeting with Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan was part of Egyptian-Jordanian coordination.

"We exchanged views on the best course of action which could serve Arab interests," he declared.

Dr. al-Baz announced that Egypt has had several contacts with PLO leadership during the past few weeks.

President Mubarak's Wife, Usamah al-Baz Depart

JN131938 Amman Television Service in English
1900 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Her Majesty Queen Nur was at the airport today to bid farewell to Mrs Susan Mubarak, wife of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, upon her departure from Amman. Mrs Mubarak took part in the constituent assembly of the Arab council for child developments. Egyptian Presidential Adviser Usamah al-Baz also left aboard the same plane. Mrs Mubarak and Mr al-Baz were also seen off by the minister of court and a number of officials.

Omani Trade Minister Departs; Minutes Signed

JN140640 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Jordan and Oman signed the minutes of the first joint Jordanian-Omani economic committee meetings today. The minutes, signed by Raja'i al-Mu'ahsir, minister of industry and trade, and his Omani counterpart Salim al-Ghazali, covered measures designed to promote the exchange of goods between the two countries. Oman has agreed to offer facilities to help market Jordan's agricultural products in Oman, and Jordan will help market Omani products in neighboring Arab states. Both sides agreed to set up exhibitions for Omani and Jordanian industrial goods.

The minutes also provided for the transport of facilities in both countries to promote trade and for both sides to cooperate in setting up a hotel training center in Oman. The signing took place at the end of the joint committee meetings, which lasted 2 days.

The Omani minister later left Amman at the conclusion of a 3-day visit. He was seen off at the airport by Mr al- Mu'ahsir and a group of officials.

Israel's 'Barbaric Acts' in Qalqilyah Condemned

JN131140 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
13 Apr 87 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "The Nazis Besieging Qalqilyah"]

[Text] The Zionist settlers' barbaric attack on the town of Qalqilyah the night before last is a flagrant example of the racist behavior on which generations of Zionist Jews have been raised, and portrays all the Zionist hatred, racism, and malice.

The Israeli military authorities cannot shirk responsibility for what took place in the peaceful Arab town over many hours, especially since groups of trained armed settlers from nearby settlements participated for a whole night in destroying property and fields and attacking houses within the sight and hearing of the occupation authorities and their various security forces.

The aggression against the Arab citizens of Qalqilyah is only one link in a long chain of organized Zionist attacks against the people of the occupied territories. Such assaults are carried out all the time by border guards, settlers, and various Israeli military authorities and bodies.

While the events in Qalqilyah are considered more terrible than what has been happening over the past few weeks throughout the occupied Arab territories, what could happen in the near future, due to the continued escalation of an overwhelming popular uprising, is expected to be even worse if the world closes its eyes to the new Nazism, which is taking the form of complete Hitlerism.

In reference to all this, we call on the Arabs and the world with all its establishments and outlets for popular opinion, to raise its voice against this policy of collective punishment, to condemn these barbaric acts, which are unprecedented in modern history, and to work together to bridle this Zionist ghoul that adores power and worships revenge. What happened the day before yesterday may happen tomorrow or the day after, but even more brutally, if the civilized world turns its back on these events in the West Bank and hesitates to condemn this new Nazism.

Kan'an Hopes for Solution To End 'Tragedy'

JN131456 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 11 Apr 87 p 29

[Interview with Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, by an unidentified correspondent in Beirut — date not given]

[Text] [*Al-Anba'*] How do you evaluate what has been achieved on the security level since the implementation of the plan?

[Kan'an] I am satisfied with the results. During a meeting we held a short while ago, we discussed what has been reported by some newspapers — I read daily what the newspapers write about the security plan and developments in the situation. It has been said that some groups known for their transgressions prior to the plan have returned and are making people nervous. I was told of continuing hegemony at the American University. I convened a meeting and told security officials: If there is hegemony we must remove it.

If what has been said about the factions is true, we must tackle this problem immediately. We took measures regarding the university. We summoned the factional leaders and told them: We wanted to tell you directly that the university was once the scene of hegemony. Now this is forbidden. You will be held accountable for any irresponsible act. Political action is allowed, but armed action is not. We hold you responsible for any future act designed to impose hegemony.

As for what has been said about the return of some elements, our inquiries have shown them to be only rumors. These elements have no de facto presence. People have developed an obsession as a result of accumulated events. They may have the right to do so. However, we are trying to remove this obsession through some measures on the ground. I am reassured. You as journalists may see and touch things more than we do. What do you think?

[*Al-Anba'*] We think the most important thing for you is to maintain the good impression your entry has left among people after the destruction which befell them following the street battles in West Beirut. The important thing is to avoid any violation or distortion of the picture.

[Kan'an] The plan and this impression will not be hurt. Our objective is to get organized, to deploy our forces on the main junctions, and give the security forces the responsibility of dealing with the public. We will not deal with them. We have no interest in doing so. We do not want to fall into traps harming our security objectives. We want to strengthen the security forces so they can take charge. We will not allow any party to hurt these forces at all. We will not allow any act against them.

[*Al-Anba'*] There has been much talk recently about the security plan's relationship to the southern suburb. A Hizballah official said the suburb is a red line. Minister Junblatt called for the suburb's inclusion in the plan. Prime Minister Karami said they are working to have all areas brought under the plan. What is the truth regarding the plan's relationship to the suburb, given the statement you made a day after the Syrian entry, when you said this plan will not be a partial one?

[Kan'an] The only thing agreed on was to send forces into Beirut to halt the fighting. This agreement was reached during visits by Speaker al-Husayni, Prime Minister Karami, and Ministers Junblatt, Birri, and Dr Salim al-Huss to Damascus. The request was for the disorder to be controlled, the militias withdrawn, the shows of force ended, and the armed centers closed. The troops required to control the situation were sent in. These were the measures agreed upon. I am surprised at the clamor raised over the subject of the suburb. I do not see any problem. We have made arrangements in Beirut to prevent any problems. That is the main thing.

[*Al-Anba'*] Yesterday Prime Minister Rashid Karami received a complaint from some citizens in the Al-Tariq al-Jadidah area. The complaint, given in our presence, was that armed men wander about the Sabra and Qasqas districts, thus creating a gap in the security plan, particularly with the continuation of the camps war. What is your opinion?

[Kan'an] I do not believe there are any gaps. The issue of the camps affects the area from Sidon to Beirut. We discussed the camps issue with the parties concerned. However, the Amal political leadership links the problem with the withdrawal from areas east of Sidon. We are trying to help tackle the issue of the camps. The [Lebanese] 6th Brigade is around the camps in Beirut. Amal roadblocks in the area have been removed. The 6th Brigade is a disciplined army. I discussed the matter with its officers. They said their positions are strictly for self-defense. We are working with popular figures inside [the camps]. The ['Arafatist] symbols must leave. I believe there is no problem now. This matter will be settled without further ado.

[*Al-Anba'*] From a purely security angle, how can the situation in East Beirut be tackled so security in Beirut will be an integral unit?

[Kan'an] How did it happen in West Beirut? The militias pulled out. Amal returned to the [southern] suburb and the PSP went to the mountain. Shows of force have ended. The contact lines are under the control of the Lebanese Army. The same applies to East Beirut. The militias must withdraw and the legitimate forces — the Army and the internal security forces — should take over. This is the solution. God willing, they believe in this solution.

[*Al-Anba'*] Some parties are trying to imply they triumphed in the Beirut war. Moreover, some parties are trying to endorse the Syrian entry into West Beirut in their own interest. What is your response to this?

[Kan'an] The people of Beirut are the only ones who triumphed. What was happening was a conspiracy against Beirut. Our allies fell into the trap. I do not know how. We helped them escape from this trap. The people were the only winners in Beirut. We believe that we and our kinfolk and people in Beirut were able to stop the bloodshed and end the ordeal.

[*Al-Anba'*] What is your response to what has been said about the Syrian entry [into West Beirut]? Some people believe talk of the entry is strange, as Syrian forces were stationed on Lebanese soil only a few kilometers outside Beirut. What do you say?

[Kan'an] I do not try to answer these campaigns. Those who cast doubt are opportunists. The question is: What did they offer to Beirut when it was burning? Nobody presented anything to the people when Beirut was burning. President Hafiz al-Asad said in his recent speech that the people appealed for help. We did our pan-Arab and human duty when we responded to the Lebanese leaders' request. It would have been strange had we stayed out of Beirut. The normal thing was to enter Beirut to save the people. I do not want to respond. I consider this our duty and I do not want to start any vituperations.

[*Al-Anba'*] A political question: In your capacity as a member of the Syrian working team holding talks with the Lebanese presidential delegation, how far have these talks, which seek to prepare for a Lebanese-Syrian summit and the announcement of a settlement, progressed?

[Kan'an] The [Lebanese] president presented a paper that was given to the other parties, who gave their remarks and opinions on it. The Lebanese president then presented another paper, including a reply to those remarks. Talks and attempts are under way to reach a national Lebanese understanding. We hope an accord will be reached.

[*Al-Anba'*] Throughout the ordeal you lived in Beirut, and you still live here. What do you have to say to those in the city now that the security plan has been implemented?

[Kan'an] I would like to say the ordeal has been overcome. The militias constitute no guarantee to anyone, not even themselves. These militias were frequently divided. The tribulation is over. We hope we can help in reaching a national solution which would end the Lebanese tragedy. We hope we will reach a final solution to the tragedy in Lebanon — a solution giving everyone tranquility and equality of rights and duties.

Amal Accuses 'Arafat Forces of Delaying Withdrawal

NC131644 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] There have been no new developments in the issue of a Palestinian withdrawal from areas east of Sidon. Pro-'Arafat elements continue to impede the implementation of the Syrian-sponsored camps security plan. However, PNSF and Amal delegations resumed their meetings today, under the auspices of Syrian observers, to ensure the withdrawal of 'Arafat's gunmen and their supporters from villages east of Sidon. The PNSF issued a statement today, declaring that it rejects any expansion outside the camps. It also said it is anxious to restore normal relations between the camps and the surrounding areas and to place Lebanese-Palestinian relations on a sound footing.

Meanwhile, the Fifth Branch of the Amal Movement's Central Military Bureau issued the following statement today:

Against the background of the restoration of normal life to the vicinity of Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah, consultations and exchanges were resumed with the parties concerned today, in an effort to ensure the withdrawal of pro-'Arafat gunmen from villages east of Sidon. However, these gunmen are trying to release themselves from any agreement and are provoking Amal units around Maghdushah. These gunmen have been reinforcing their forward positions by erecting fortifications and ramparts. The pro-'Arafat men are clearly trying to play for time and involve certain Palestinian parties.

Palestinians Ambush Amal Group

NC141108 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] According to security reports from the south, an Amal group making its way to Baysur today was ambushed by the Palestinians in the Baysur-Jinsnaya area. When the group was besieged, other Amal units joined in to help, and violent clashes ensued. Heavy-caliber weapons were used in the fighting, which raged from early morning until 0930.

Israelis Fire on Irish UNIFIL Position

NC131258 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] According to reports from the south, the same Irish UNIFIL position in Bayt Haris that was fired on from Lahd positions yesterday came under fire from Israeli positions this morning. Another Irish unit nearby was the target of similar attacks today. There was some shooting earlier today near the Irish and Nepalese posts in Majdal Silm and Kafra.

Sa'adah Meets With Al-Husayni, Criticizes Karami

NC131304 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker al-Husayni and Phalangist Party leader Dr George Sa'adah have met to discuss the current situation. After the meeting, Sa'adah said the Chamber of Deputies has not ceased functioning within the framework of harmony among the Lebanese, adding: There are common issues, and we must meet to stave off the nightmare afflicting the people, who have grown desperate thanks to politicians holding on to certain positions solely out of intransigence.

In response to a question on Prime Minister Karami's new position, Sa'adah said: Karami has not stopped making statements. However, we need action. If all officials would meet and submit their views out of a desire for solutions, I do not believe anyone would stand in the way of a settlement. He stressed that solving the problems of daily life must cover the Lebanese people as a whole.

Al-Asad Receives PDRY Foreign Minister, Message

JN131212 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali at 1245 today. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and PDRY Ambassador Muhammad 'Abduh Shatfah also attended the meeting.

Dr al-Dali conveyed to the president a message from 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee dealing with bilateral relations and the regional situation.

Al-Asad Meets With PNC's Khalid al-Fahum

JN131601 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received [former] PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum. They discussed Palestinian developments, with the president reiterating Syria's continued support for the PNSF.

Foreign Minister Receives Arab League's Ibrahimi

JN121152 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1115 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Damascus — Foreign Affairs Minister Faruq al-Shar' met this morning with Lakhdar Ibrahimi, assistant secretary general of the Arab League. During the meeting they reviewed the situation in the Palestinian camps in light of Syria's efforts. Identical views were expressed on the need to end the camps war and restore normalcy to the camps.

Information Minister Receives Soviet Commentator

JN140702 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Damascus — Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh received Farid Seyful-Mulyukov, political commentator of Soviet radio and television, last night. During the meeting, the information minister discussed Syria's national, pan-Arab stands under struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, stressing the firmness of these positions in confronting imperialist and Zionist plots against the Arab nation. Rajjuh added that by its historic dimensions and principled stands, and with the historic leadership of struggler President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria constitutes the fortress of pan-Arab steadfastness in the face of our people's enemies.

Seyful-Mulyukov praised Soviet-Syrian friendship and its growing prospects on the road to strategic cooperation between the friendly Syrian and Soviet peoples. He added that under President Hafiz al-Asad, Syria has become the focus of international media in light of its distinguished role in confronting imperialism and Zionism, and in defending the Arab nation's rights and dignity.

It should be noted that Seyful-Mulyukov is visiting Syria to familiarize himself with the cultural achievements made through the Corrective Movement led by struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

U.S. 'Rejection' of Peace Conference Viewed

JN131118 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 13 Apr 87

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "We Support What Regains All Rights," *Al-Ba'th* says: It is no secret that the Arab countries have followed all political methods to reach permanent, comprehensive, and fair solutions to the existing conflict between the Arab nation and the racist Zionist entity. Despite all Arab concessions to achieve a just and permanent peace, Israel, supported by the United States, rejected and still rejects all trends toward a settlement of that type.

The recent U.S. rejection of any trend to convene an international conference, as the world public demands, was contained in the statement made by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz a few days ago in the wake of his meeting with Jordan's Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. Shultz said verbatim: We in the United States support direct and bilateral negotiations, not the international conference. Further evidence that the U.S. Administration cannot support a just and permanent peace is a statement made by U.S. President Reagan following Shultz' remark. Reagan said: We cannot accept what Israel rejects.

Al-Ba'th continues: What draws attention is that despite the conviction that the enemy government has no inclination toward accepting UN resolutions or toward holding an international conference, even if this conference is a formality, we find that some Arab parties have abandoned all options and stood by the so-called political solution, as if they were accepting the fait accompli. The leaders of the Egyptian regime and 'Arafat's clique, which relinquished the rifle and left our people in the occupied homeland to suffer the coercion and terrorism of the Zionist occupation forces, are examples. We reiterate that there is nothing wrong in a trend toward political work to regain all our rights. However, this should not be an alternative to other methods that will guarantee the return of all rights.

Al-Ba'th concludes: We believe that if the Arab nation unites all its efforts and pools its various resources to regain all rights, most of the aspirations and hopes of our masses can be satisfied, particularly those related to the question of the Arab-Zionist conflict. This conflict cannot, under any guise or circumstances, be made into a border dispute as some people wish.

Shultz Moscow Visit, U.S. Global Policy Viewed

JN111426 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited the USSR a few days ago and held talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on the international situation, East-West relations,

and issues pertaining to disarmament. It is now U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' turn to visit Moscow and hold talks with Soviet officials on the international situation and U.S.-Soviet relations.

These high-level contacts are part of some ongoing international efforts to improve the global situation and transform the current state of confrontation that stands between the capitalist and socialist worlds, chosen by U.S. President Ronald Reagan's administration, into some sort of detente, through disarmament agreements and the reduction of armed forces and nuclear warheads.

Just as difficulties hampering agreement on the main issues emerged during Thatcher's talks in Moscow, difficulties are also expected in Shultz' talks. This is due to the fact that those things separating the American and Soviet stands still exist, despite Soviet leader Gorbachev's numerous positive and peaceful initiatives and pressures on the U.S. Administration from America's allies, the West European public, and from within the United States itself.

Those who are eager to see international peace, security, stability, and detente will undoubtedly welcome any step to change the course of confrontation, the arms race, and the threat of nuclear war into a state of detente which would enable peaceful, constructive proposals to be discussed in a rational atmosphere. Due consideration would be given to the interests of all parties and nations — their security, peace, freedom, and right to self-determination. However, the U.S. Administration has chosen to make the world live in fear of a nuclear Armageddon and has opted for an arms duel that threatens to spread to space. All this has failed to achieve any of the desired objectives.

If the world's primary requirement is agreements that would halt the slide toward the brink of nuclear confrontation, the race toward the militarization of space, and the drain on national resources in favor of the tools of mass destruction, then the tackling of regional disputes and conflicts is part of the effort toimprove the international climate and create more appropriate circumstances to tackle major disputes between the two superpowers.

Just as the U.S. Administration is responsible for the recent deterioration of international relations, it is also to blame for complicating and escalating regional disputes and preventing their resolution, especially in the Middle East. The Middle East conflict, which has made this region the world's most explosive area and a hotbed of wars, which occasionally threaten to erupt into a regional conflict that may not be confined to regional borders, remains unresolved despite clear UN resolutions from 1947 until now.

The United States and its lackey, Israel, are fully responsible for this situation and its continuation in the Middle East, as they have rejected and continue to reject the two indispensable elements for a just peace: recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable, national rights, and the withdrawal of the Israeli aggressor forces from all Arab territories occupied during the 1967 aggression. The United States and Israel have also rejected UN resolutions, opposed the role of the United Nations, and resorted to the imposition of partial, separate solutions — far from the resolutions and the international conference advocated by the United Nations.

If the United States made a pretentious show of flexibility on a number of international issues and ambiguously agreed to the principle of convening an international peace conference on the Middle East, America's interpretations of this agreement empty it of any positive content. The United States wants a conference that would serve as a prelude to direct negotiations between the aggressor, Israel, and the Arabs, who were attacked. This would be done without adhering to UN resolutions that provide for a complete withdrawal and recognition of the Palestinian people's rights.

Reports Detail Aftermath of West Bank Violence

Cabinet on 'Necessary' Steps

TA131057 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 12 April 87

["Cabinet Communique, Communicated by the Cabinet Secretary" — GPO Headline]

[Text] At the weekly Cabinet meeting:

1. Within the framework of a Ministerial Defense Committee, the defense minister reviewed the incident in the Security Zone on the Lebanese border, in which two IDF soldiers were killed. He also reviewed the terrorist attack in the Qalqilyah area in which a family was harmed: The mother was murdered and the other family members and a guest were seriously injured. The Cabinet held a discussion following the review.

2. The prime minister summed-up:

a. With regard to the incident in Lebanon, the Cabinet commiserates in the sorrow of the bereaved families and wishes a quick recovery to the wounded. The Cabinet is confident that IDF forces will ensure the security of the Galilee.

b. The Cabinet commiserates in the sorrow of the bereaved family from Alfe Menashe on the tragic death of the mother, and wishes a quick recovery to the injured. There has recently been an increase in terrorism and attacks on transportation in the Judaea and Samaria region, and the Israel Government is united in its resolute decision and its desire to take all necessary measures to bring an end to this phenomenon. The security forces will continue to act to the best of their ability, and an effort will be made to upgrade the means of striking at terrorists and preventing repeated attacks, in order to guarantee — via the security forces — the security of the Jewish population in particular and of the areas in general.

3. The vice premier and foreign minister reported on his visit to Spain and Italy, and on his meetings with Soviet representatives in Rome.

4. The Cabinet was briefed on the president's trip to Switzerland and particularly on his visit to Germany.

5. The minister of energy and infrastructure reported to the Cabinet on the issue of an agreement reached with the Bahai community.

6. The Cabinet approved a tourism cooperation agreement between Israel and Chile.

Settlers Make 'Radical Moves'

TA131154 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 13 Apr 87 p 2

[Report by Nadav Ha'etzni and Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] The leaders of the settlements in the territories convened for an emergency session in Alfe Menashe yesterday. They are demanding that an inquiry commission into the security policy in the territories be set up. The leaders of the settlements intend to set up a command post which will operate from the intersection where the incident took place the day before yesterday.

As far as can be seen this command will coordinate activities against Palestinian institutions, and will even set up new settlements in the territories without government approval. Among other things, they want "to immediately set up the six settlements decided on by the government, and to close down the PLO papers in East Jerusalem and deport their editors." They are also demanding that additional Palestinian institutions, most of which are located in East Jerusalem, be closed down.

They are calling for the deportation of pro-PLO elements such as Fayiz Abu Rahmah and Hanna Sinyurah, who recently met with Shim'on Peres; the closure of universities in Judaea and Samaria, and their reopening only after the staffs and student councils are replaced; the demolition of three rows of houses in sensitive sites such as refugee camps where traffic is disrupted and attacked; the imposition of a minimum 5-year prison term on all stone-throwers.

The settlers are also threatening to launch a public campaign against "Jews who associate or identify themselves with pro-PLO Arabs." They did not elaborate what they intend to do during such a campaign.

The settlement leaders decided to adopt these radical moves despite the defense minister's promise to adopt a series of preventive measures against the increasing terrorism, measures which "will already be felt in the coming days." Reference is probably to more deportations of nationalistic Palestinian activists, as well as narrowing the activities of various institutions.

It was also decided that the IDF and security forces presence in the territories would be reinforced. The traffic axes to the settlements in the territories will be widened. Potential hideouts for terrorists along traffic axes will be eliminated. [passage omitted]

Bi'r Zayt University Closed

TA131434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] The Bi'r Zayt University has been closed for 4 months by order of the Military Government after this morning's violent clashes between the students and the security forces, in which one student was killed and three wounded. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the students are still at the old campus and negotiations are being conducted to make their evacuation possible. The Bi'r Zayt University administration planned a news conference in the early evening to explain its position on this morning's incidents. Bethlehem University has also been closed for a week starting today.

Curfew Imposed on Rafah

TA140811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0700 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] The military authorities this morning imposed a curfew on Rafah for a few hours. It was reported that the curfew was imposed due to disturbances and to prevent riots.

The directorate of the Al-Najah University in Nabulus this morning closed the university for 3 days in solidarity with the closure of the Bi'r Zayt University for 4 months. However, our correspondent Arye Gus says it seems that the true reason for the closure is the university leaders' fear of disturbances which would lead to a long closure of the institute by order from the military authorities.

The curfew was lifted last night from the town of Qalqilyah and the village of Hablah. Our correspondent Arye Gus has learned from the Qalqilyah chamber of commerce that classes are continuing normally and that trading is getting back to normal. The curfew was also lifted last night from the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp near Bethlehem.

Goren on Official Measures

TA131930 Jerusalem Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Interview in Hebrew with Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of government activities in the territories, by unidentified correspondent; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Today there were reports of continued unrest. Can this be seen as a result of steps [words indistinct] or in another context?

[Goren] If you are referring to what happened at Bi'r Zayt today, there have been similar actions recently. Under no circumstances will we agree to a particular group, even of students, coming outside the walls of the university, throwing stones, and disrupting order. I am very sorry that we have reached a situation in which IDF units are forced to open fire, but students and others who make a decision to commit such an act take a most heavy responsibility upon themselves.

[Correspondent] Why was it decided to arrest just those who were arrested this morning?

[Goren] The list of people who were arrested is a long one. They are people who, among other things, dealt with incitement, and we regard them as responsible for recent events.

[Correspondent] Mr Goren, is there any intention to broaden the arrests or perhaps also deport hostile, inciteful elements from Judaea and Samaria?

[Goren] I repeat what I have already said. I will not now announce what actions we will take. What I do want to say is that we are determined that actions of this type will not continue.

[Correspondent] This week it was decided to uproot rows of trees close to the highway where the Molotov cocktail was thrown at the car belonging to the Moses family. Will the security establishment continue such uprooting in order to limit such incidents in the future?

[Goren] We have no interest in uprooting orchards, and this action should not be viewed other than on its own. This is an action that was taken in accordance with a decision by the security elements, in accordance with their considerations. This is how this matter should be regarded. I do not know what will happen in the future. I would like to say that we are not interested in uprooting orchards as a goal in itself.

[Correspondent] In your opinion, will Israeli residents of the West Bank be able to move more freely along the highways in the near future?

[Goren] I cannot guarantee that there will be no terrorist acts. I do not think anybody can guarantee that. What we are doing is our best to limit those acts to a minimum, and if possible to eliminate them, despite all the difficulties.

Prisoners End Hunger Strike

TA131833 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] This report just in from the newsroom: The hunger strike by Arab security prisoners is over. Israel Radio's Arab affairs reporter says several hours ago the last of several hundred prisoners stopped their protest after receiving a telegram from the head of the Prisons Service, Commissioner David Maymon. In the telegram, Maymon wrote that while he was determined to enforce discipline in the prisons, he was also determined to give the prisoners humane treatment without regard to race, color, or religion. The strike began several weeks ago with some 3,000 security prisoners hunger striking, and the protest was believed to be behind many of the disturbances in the territories.

Harish To Rule on 'Sensitive Security Issue'

TA131005 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
13 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

[Report by Gid'on Alon and the Knesset correspondent]

[Text] Attorney General Yosef Harish will shortly decide whether to take legal steps against a public official suspected of having fabricated evidence and disrupting legal proceedings.

That same security affair, pending a legal decision, has in the last few days aroused uncertainty within the legal establishment.

Reference is to a sensitive security issue in which other public officials are also involved. In the center of the affair is a man whose name was mentioned a few months ago in connection with another affair which rocked the public for a long time. The man quit his previous job and has been appointed to a senior position in a government entity. Publication of any details of the affair has been banned.

Sources in the Justice Ministry noted that a possible pardon of that public figure is being contemplated in order to put an end to the controversy.

Many people have asked Harish to see that the matter is not the subject of legal proceedings by exercising his authority as stipulated by law. Sources in the Justice Ministry say that there has been no pressure on the attorney general on the issue, but rather what was termed as "pertinent clarifications." The sources emphasized that due to the nature of the matter there have been consulations with the pertinent security elements in a bid to formulate the state's position.

The *Ha'aretz* Knesset correspondent adds that Knesset Member Mordekhay Virshubsky of Shinuy has asked Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Justice Minister Avraham Sharir to prevent any attempt to disrupt legal proceedings by granting a pardon in a security affair with a legal decision pending.

According to information in Virshubsky's possession, there will be another case of alleged fabrication of evidence if, as Virshubsky alleges, pressure is being exerted on Attorney General Yosef Harish to close the affair by granting a pardon. Virshubsky called for not repeating the horrendous mistake that at the time unleashed the Shin Bet affair.

[In a similar report, Jerusalem *The Jerusalem Post* in English on 13 April cites an article in the Tel Aviv weekly *Koteret Rashit* in Hebrew on 8 April, entitled "Perhaps This Will Be The Next Affair — Ginossar Is Haunting the President," indicating that the unnamed "public official" is Yosi Ginossar. *The Post*, quoting from *Koteret Rashit*, reports that former Shin Bet executive Yosi Ginossar claimed "that his fabrication of evidence in the No. 300 bus affair conformed with Shin Bet practice and 'may once again haunt the President and the legal system.' The weekly said that Ginossar's claim has 'cast a dark shadow over his own activities and perhaps those of other Shin Bet employees in the past.' 'There is concern,' *Koteret Rashit* added, 'that in order to prevent harm to the country's security, the authorities will eventually have to harm the country's security.'"]

Legal Proceedings To Begin

TA131045 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0954 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] We have learned from reports in the media in the last few days about a new security affair. It has now emerged that legal proceedings will take place on the matter in the future. A representative of the state will appear at the proceedings and state its case. A decision in this spirit was made in a meeting held at the Prime Minister's Office with the participation of defense and legal establishment officials.

Legal sources told ITIM correspondent David Friedman that the affair has been blown out of proportion. According to them, this is an ordinary legal process. There is an order banning the publication of any of the details of this affair.

Shamir Discusses Herut Movement, Arms Exports

TA131632 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT (Passover Supplement) in Hebrew 13 Apr 87 pp 1,2

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yeshayahu Ben-porat: "I Will Settle Accounts With Peres After the National Unity Government;" date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Ben-porat] You had nightmares on the eve of the Herut Convention. How do you feel now?

[Shamir] A weight has been lifted from my shoulders. I feared that the movement would boil over into quarrels and spats, but we overcame. The movement is now united and even the remnants of the quarrels will become weaker and disappear.

[Ben-porat] Despite what we hear from David Levi?

[Shamir] There are no grounds for what he is saying.

[Ben-porat] Now that you have been unanimously elected head of the movement, are you less dependent on Menahem Begin?

[Shamir] I was not dependent on him before. I sometimes consulted him because it is good to hear his views. But there has never been dependence, nor is there now.

[Ben-porat] You talk of the Likud and unity, but the reality seems different. For example, why are you trying to block David Levi?

[Shamir] Under no circumstances am I doing so. The movement is open and does not block anybody. It is just that in our movement, people rebel against any manifestation of discrimination. I would advise David Levi to follow the path of cooperation, of consultations and friendly clarifications, without putting too much emphasis on his personal ambitions. The movement does not like that. [passage omitted]

[Ben-porat] Is the defense industry preparing for the policy of not signing new contracts with South Africa, with thousands of workers likely to lose their source of income?

[Shamir] And what did we do after what happened in Iran? Everyone knows what a large market Iran was for us at the time.

[Ben-porat] Do you want new, more reliable markets after Iran and South Africa?

[Shamir] Whoever would have thought in the past that the United States would be an export market for us? We are only at the beginning of the road.

[Ben-porat] Perhaps China, too?

[Shamir] Not only China — The entire Far East can be taken into account. There are enormous possibilities there. I will not go into details, but that part of the world is not closed to us. Even the Japanese boycott on goods from Israel does not have to last forever.

[Ben-porat] Mr Prime Minister, I am setting a trap for you: Do you normally ask the head of the intelligence branch to reveal to you the source of his information?

[Shamir] Generally no.

[Ben-porat] Why not?

[Shamir] Because the identity of the source does not disturb me. It is only important when I am faced with a report that is very important for a certain decision. Then I want to know how reliable the information is. But even then I only ask about the reliability, not the identity. Throughout my life I have learned not to ask superfluous questions.

[Ben-porat] Why does the prime minister not ask for the identity of the source?

[Shamir] Because it is not the man's name that is important, but the extent to which he can be relied on. The name will not mean anything to me and will only satisfy curiosity. I got over such curiosity many years ago. I did not like it when people asked me, and I do not like to ask others. I read the relevant material because of my political role, which can also be a temporary one. Therefore I try not to know more than is required by the post.

[Ben-porat] Are you putting a special emphasis on the temporary nature of the post?

[Shamir] Definitely. Today I am a minister, tomorrow I might not be a minister. Therefore I do not want to know what I do not have to know. That is an elementary law in matters that must be kept secret.

[Ben-porat] Does all this also apply in the context of Pollard?

[Shamir] Here it is even simpler: In my work I was never faced with material directly from that source.

[Ben-porat] Have you never seen any of that material, which is described as being vast in quantity?

[Shamir] It is a fact. What reaches me is mainly material connected with the activity of hostile elements. Material of the sort you are hinting at would certainly not reach me in a wrapping that indicated the source.

[Ben-porat] In the case of an operation involving capital offenses, for instance, do you not ask the Mossad head for the identity of the source who supplied the data vital to the operation?

[Shamir] In such a case my questions go deeper, in order to be 100 percent sure that everything is well-founded. But even then I do not go into personal details.

[Ben-porat] Is such a conversation with the head of the Mossad conducted face to face?

[Shamir] In accordance with today's custom, there is always a stenographer. Everything is written down.

[Ben-porat] There are no more "tete-a-tetes"?

[Shamir] No more. Everything is written down, word for word, and this is also in the presence of the prime minister's military secretary.

[Ben-porat] A good lesson from the Shin Bet affair?

[Shamir] Yes, certainly.

[Ben-porat] By the way, how did you feel when some of the media presented you as the person who, as it were, gave the Shin Bet head "authority and privilege"?

[Shamir] It was not a particularly good feeling. What strengthened me was the irrefutable report that I was in the right.

[Ben-porat] How is the Shin Bet today, after the storm?

[Shamir] The wounds have not yet healed. But the Shin Bet is functioning and the wounds are healing. In 1 or 2 years it will have its strength back.

[Ben-porat] The Shin Bet, Vanunu, Iran, Pollard — a series of "foul-ups." Mr Prime Minister, what is happening to us, what has gone wrong in this establishment?

[Shamir] Please remember that all those matters were not born yesterday, or even over the past year. If errors and mistakes were made, they go back further. Sometimes several matters are discovered and blow up all at once. But how can one blame just those who happen to be at the helm now for everything?

[Ben-porat] But those who are at the helm now must draw conclusions so that the foul-ups do not recur.

[Shamir] Let us not speak in generalities. Each matter must be checked out separately. What happened is not necessarily the outcome of a certain situation in the country or the government. The responsibility must be placed on those who are really guilty of wrong, of errors, or worse. I do not think we have to take the path of formal responsibility. The person who is transportation minister today should not have to answer for an accident that occurred before he was in office.

[Ben-porat] But as a minister today he is responsible for taking steps to prevent the recurrence of the accident.

[Shamir] That is clear, and that is what we are trying to do.

[Ben-porat] What do you mean?

[Shamir] Procedures are being changed. Supervision is being increased. There are things that are no longer being done. Lessons must be learned, and for this purpose we also need to analyze what happened in the past and get to the bottom of the truth.

[Ben-porat] Has the time not come to appoint a special adviser to the prime minister on matters pertaining to the security services?

[Shamir] There have always been arguments pro and con on this matter. Would the existence of an adviser prevent foul-ups? I have no unequivocal answer to this. It is very difficult to maintain scrupulous supervision over organizations and services of this type. The situation in which trust in people may be the main component will always remain.

[Ben-porat] Are you not afraid of a political upheaval as a result of the investigations into the Pollard affair?

[Shamir] What is an upheaval? In Israel there can only be changes as the result of going to elections.

[Ben-porat] Could the investigations lead to advancing the elections?

[Shamir] I do not think so. This is because the partisan element is missing in this affair, as well as the others. For obvious reasons I do not want to guess what will happen as a result of the investigations. In any event, changes in the composition of the national leadership will come only as a result of elections. [passage omitted]

Rabin Warns Amal on South Lebanon Attacks

TA131049 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 13 Apr 87 p 2

[Report by Menahem Horowitz and Nurit Amitay]
[Excerpt] Israel has warned the Amal Shi'ite organization not to attack the security zone in southern Lebanon and the northern settlements.

In the wake of the attacks in southern Lebanon over the weekend which, according to extensive evidence, were perpetrated by Amal, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin sent a harsh message on the matter to Amal leaders. [passage omitted]

ALGERIA

'High-Level' Soviet Military Delegation Visits

Arrives in Algiers

LD121558 Algiers APS in English 1351 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, 12 April (APS) — A Soviet high level military delegation headed by Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Yefimov, Central Committee member, commander in chief of Soviet Air Force and vice minister of defense arrived here for a five day official visit.

Received by Messaadia

LD131636 Algiers APS in Arabic 1530 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, 13 Apr (APS) — Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, met this morning with the Soviet military delegation on an official visit to our country. The Soviets are led by Marshal Aleksandr Yefimov, member of the Central Committee of the CPSU, commander in chief of the Soviet Air Force, and deputy minister of defense.

After having reviewed a number of areas of bilateral cooperation, the two sides noted the importance of continuously following up the discussion of Algerian-Soviet collaboration to open up new horizons. This is in accordance with the will of leaders from both states.

Fourth Session of Kuwait Joint Commission Held

Cooperation Document Signed

LD131717 Kuwait KUNA in English 1415 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, April 13 (KUNA) — A minute was signed Sunday at the end of the fourth session of the Algerian-Kuwaiti Joint Commission by the minister of finance, Abdelaziz Khellef and his Kuwaiti counterpart Jasim Muhammad al-Kharafi, Algerian news agency APS reported Monday.

The document deals with the development of the economic, commercial, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation.

In this context the Kuwaiti fund for the Arab economic development proposed to participate in the financing of Algerian economic projects, and gave its pledge for financing the building of two dams.

The Algerian-Kuwaiti Joint Commission started its deliberations on Saturday exploring the possibilities of bilateral cooperation.

Talks dealt mainly with the development of the bilateral cooperation.

Algerian Minister of Finance, Abdelaziz Khellef told the Algerian television that the Algerian-Kuwaiti cooperation is examined every year in the framework of the joint commission in order to assess the progress of this cooperation and prospects of its development.

The two sides, he said, agreed to reinforce their cooperation.

Kuwaiti fund will contribute to the realization of a number of projects, mainly those related to the field of hudraulics and the joint financial institution, which was formed in Algeria, will examine the projects in other economic fields, he said.

Finally the finance minister insisted on the necessity to reinforce trade exchanges between the two countries and to foster links in the cultural, touristic and informational fields.

KUNA: Finance Minister Departs

LD122058 Kuwait KUNA in English 1903 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Algiers, April 12 (KUNA) — Visiting Kuwaiti Minister of Finance Jasim al-Kharafi left this afternoon at the conclusion of a three-day visit to Algeria.

During his stay here, Al-Kharafi was received by President Chadli Bendjedid, the minister of finance, minister of culture and tourism and the minister of commerce.

A number of members of the ruling central committee also conferred with the Kuwaiti minister.

In a press release the Kuwaiti minister stressed that his talks with Algerian officials focused basically on the prospects of cooperation in the field of investment.

Al-Kharafi expressed hopes on developing means of cooperation between Algeria and Kuwait on the basis of the solid relations currently existing between the two countries.

Al-Kharafi described the possibilities of developing bilateral cooperation as encouraging in view of the privileges anticipated through coordination and joint projects.

Guinean President Meets With Bendjedid, Departs

LD130920 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0630 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Guinean President Lansana Conte left Algiers late last night, concluding a visit to Algeria that lasted several hours and included talks with President Chadli Bendjedid.

In a predeparture statement at the airport, the Guinean president said his meeting with President Bendjedid allowed them to exchange views on bilateral cooperation and African issues, including the problem of Chad. The talks also covered international questions of mutual interest.

President Lansana was accompanied on his brief visit to Algeria by a senior government delegation.

Finance Minister on Economic Ties with Saudi Arabia

PM101517 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 8-14 Apr 87 pp 32-33

[Interview with Finance Minister Abdelaziz Khellef by Wahib Muhammad Ghurab in Algiers; date not given]

[Excerpts] The Saudi Kingdom and Algeria will shortly sign an agreement for the establishment of a joint bank with assets of $300 million. A Saudi delegation visited Algiers the week before last and held talks with Algerian Finance Minister Abdelaziz Khellef. The Saudi visit came following last month's visit to Algeria by the servant of the two holy mosques, King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Al-Majallah has met with the Algerian finance minister, who shed some light on the financial and economic cooperation between the two countries and the future prospects for this collaboration following King Fahd's trip, during which the Saudi monarch and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid agreed on further developing economic cooperation. The interview with Minister Khellef is as follows:

[Al-Majallah] What is the nature of the present cooperation with Saudi Arabia within the economic and financial framework?

[Khellef] Cooperation exists on various levels. Algeria is linked to its sister Saudi Arabia through the purchase of its petrochemical needs. We hope this will further increase in the future. Saudi Arabia is capable of meeting all our needs, which we used to import from other countries. Within this framework we are seeking to establish cooperation through the chamber of commerce and the private sector, which can export Algerian goods such as dates, mineral water, and grain to Saudi Arabia. There is also economic cooperation through the Saudi Development Fund, which finances projects in Algeria, especially dams. The fund has donated money for the rebuilding of Chlef (formerly El-Asnam) [destroyed by an earthquake]. During the last joint committee meeting in Algiers we submitted a list of new projects which the Saudi fund could finance. Negotiations are now under way for the establishment of a joint bank. A Saudi Finance Ministry delegation visited us following King Fahd's visit. We hope that the agreement on establishing the bank will be signed in the next few weeks.

[Al-Majallah]: Which projects will the bank finance?

[Khellef] All the projects that are of common interest and that enhance economic development. Priority is given to developing the agricultural sector in addition to irrigation and services. There is also interest in those industries that promote the amalgamation of the industrial structure. At present we are seeking to encourage the tourist sector through joint companies, because there is wide scope in our tourism as demonstrated by Saharan tourism and coastal tourism.

[Al-Majallah] What in your view are the most prominent obstacles to the development of financial and commercial cooperation?

[Khellef] It is, maybe, being accustomed to things. The "North-South" relationship is customary. In other words, there are people who are accustomed to European and American products and unaccustomed to Arab ones. At the 41st session of the Arab Social and Economic Council, Arab commercial products were exhibited during the conference and for the first time everybody saw various Arab goods that had previously been imported. We are bound by agreements and have to be effective in publicizing our products because this is a patriotic more than an economic action, for we must give Arab goods preference in the Arab market, as this represents national pride in joint Arab action. [passage omitted]

[Al-Majallah] Is there any joint Arab project between you and any Arab country that could be said to be evidence of the success of Arab investment in Algeria?

[Khellef] There are numerous projects which have been set up in cooperation with Tunisia and which will begin production shortly, as they were launched 3 years ago. There are also projects to be implemented in cooperation with Kuwait in the tourist sector. An agreement was signed last year establishing joint companies, and so we hope that cooperation will expand to include other countries. [passage omitted]

[Al-Majallah] Do you believe that the new finance system in Algeria will be capable, after the changeover, of attracting the private sector.

[Khellef] It is said that "capital is cowardly." We have given it the best guarantees, including government guarantees, for it to recoup all its investments. Now we say: Let us get down to business and establish joint companies in the production sectors and tourism, as well as joint banks. If there are obstacles in the field then let us examine them and remove them together. We must be practical rather than theoretical and work in the field. If there are problems, then there is a joint committee that helps to tackle and resolve these problems. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi, Syria's Al-Asad Discuss Palestinians

LD121204 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1147 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli 12 Apr (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad have spoken over the telephone. During the call they discussed the efforts being made by Libya, Syria, and Algeria to reunite the Palestininian resistance.

MIG's Presented to Sudan on Anniversary

LD132140 Tripoli JANA in English 1751 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, Al Tayr 13, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The Libyan Arab Armed Forces presented a flight of war planes to the Sudanese Armed Forces on the occasion of the second anniversary of 6 April popular uprising.

Wadi Sayyidna Sudanese military base witnessed the celebration to receive those aircraft which was attended by many Sudanese officials headed by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi who

praised such a step.

In a statement to JANA, he said: "It is a big gesture from the great al-Fatih revolution to participate in the Sudanese people's celebrations of its uprising and to back its defence forces for the protection of the Arab nation and Sudan against aggression."

He expressed great appreciation of the people of Sudan to such valuable gift.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi renewed Sudan's condemnation of the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression against the people of great Jamahiriyah on its first anniversary. He asserted that consolidating the self-capability of the Arab nation is the only way to confront all the challenges facing the Arab people.

In a statement to JANA, Maj. General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir,the Sudanese minister of state for defence affairs, praised this step saying: "I am confident that these aircraft will be a sure support for the potentials of the Sudanese Air Forces and a consolidation of the fraternal relation between Jamahiriyah and Sudan".

Adding: "We present our thanks and appreciation to the Libyan Arab people, its leader and its armed forces for their standing beside their brother the Sudanese people, for their generous support which these aircraft had translated by standing proudly in Wadi Sayyidna Air Base."

Staff Maj. General Abu Qurain Abdullah [name as received] the official spokesman for the Sudanese Armed Forces told JANA that the Sudanese Air Forces has become more powerful today "more powerful and more determined by the joining of a full squadron of aircraft that came as a gift from the Libyan Arab people and its leader to the people of Sudan."

An officer from the base and the commander of the Sudanese Air Forces spoke in appreciation of the gesture from the Libyan Arab people confirming that those aircraft will be a deterrent force for our Arab nation's enemies.

Australia Trying To 'Distort' Pacific Efforts

LD132120 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1930 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, 13 April 87 (JANA) — In reply to the declarations made by the Australian prime minister and his foreign minister in which they attempted to distort the efforts by the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah to set up relations based on mutual interest and fruitful cooperation with the states of the Pacific Ocean region, an official source in the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated the following:

First, the Australian prime minister's statements to the states of the South Pacific are part of a Zionist-U.S. scheme against the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the sole purpose of serving the French and U.S. Administrations in their persistent hegemony and exploitation of the people of the region.

Second, the Australian prime minister's defense of the French occupation of New Caledonia contradicts not only the colonized people's aspirations for liberation but his country's declared stance of supporting the island's independence from French hegemony.

Third, we emphasize that the Libyan presence in the Pacific Ocean region and anywhere else is only intended to establish cooperation and ties for the good and progress of the people.

Fourth, we do not think that any head of government can set himself up as the spokesman of independent states or interfere in affairs that are at the core of their sovereignty. Just like all other independent states, these states have the freedom to set up relations with others according to international conventions and charters.

Fifth, the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison emphasizes that the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah endeavors to set up its relations with the different states and people of the world on the basis of equality, common interest, and mutual respect in an endeavor to strengthen security, peace, and fruitful cooperation.

'Peace Movements' Mark Anniversary of U.S. Raid

Delegations Arrive 10 Apr

LD102211 Tripoli JANA in English 0813 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 10, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — delegations taking part in the first international meeting of peace movements started to arrive in Tripoli to take part in the sessions of this international meeting which will start on the 14th of the current Al Tayr month.

Taking part are many peace movements from Canada, the U.S. and Britain whose participants in this international meeting come as a reply to the organised state terrorism practised by world leader of terrorism — the U.S. — against the nations [word indistinct] reject domination and call for freedom and fight for it.

More Groups Arrive

LD132049 Tripoli JANA in English 1748 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 13, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — This morning arrived in Tripoli were the following delegations:

— Secretary-general of Syrian Ba'th Party organisation.

— The Gathering of Popular Committees and Leagues.

— The Nasirite Organisation in Lebanon.

— Palestine Workers' Union.

— Jordanian Workers' Union.

— Revolutionary Command — Fatah Movement.

— Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

— Palestine Liberation Front.

— Syrian Social Nationalist Party.

— The Vanguards of the Liberation War "Al-Sa'iqah".

— Popular Struggle Front.

— Jordanian Popular Movement.

— Jordanian Revolutionary People's Party.

— Al-Murabitun.

— Lebanese Communist Party.

— Dons of the Lebanese University.

They will take part in the international conference for solidarity with the people of great Jamahiriyah on the 1st anniversary of the U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression.

PFLP Official Comments

LD131033 Tripoli JANA in English 0913 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 13, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Taysir Qubbah, the member of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and member of the Political Bureau, arrived yesterday in Tripoli to take part in the international conference of solidarity with the people of Great Jamahiriyah on the first anniversary of the aborted American Atlantic barbaric aggression.

In a statement on his arrival, Mr Qubbah asserted that the American Atlantic aggression against Great Jamahiriyah was decided by the USA Administration against Jamahiriyah and in particular the leader of the revolution because Libya constitutes a base for Arab and world liberation movements and Jamahiriyah's firm stand towards all causes especially the issues of Palestine, South Africa and liberation struggle in Central and Latin America.

He said the aggression by imperialism and its Atlantic allies failed to influence the principled stand of the Libyan revolution. He pointed to the Arab masses support for the great Al Fatih revolution examplified by the demonstrations throughout the Arab homeland in the aftermath of the American raids.

Mr Qubbah asserted that the American act of aggression showed indeed the imperialist nature and state terrorism conducted by America against world peoples including Great Jamahiriyah.

He condemned the French backing and presence in Chad which threatens the security of south Jamahiriyah.

Mr Qubbah lauded the efforts exerted personally by the leader of the revolution and brothers in Algeria towards the unity of Palestinian resistance.

Egyptian Opposition Represented

LD132048 Tripoli JANA in English 1803 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 13, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — A delegation from the Unionist Progressive National Gathering Party (UPNGP) in Egypt arrived in Tripoli this evening to take part in the first anniversary of the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression against the people of Great Jamahiriyah.

Salah 'Abd al-Majid the member of the UPNGP Permanent Secretariat told JANA on arrival: "We are in our country. We came to confirm our standing by Great Jamahiriyah which is leading the popular struggle in the Arab homeland which made the head of international terrorism — the U.S. — to launch an aggression on great Jamahiriyah. [no closing quotation mark as received]

He concluded that the reason for committing such a barbarous aggression is the growing world role of Great Jamahiriyah "because it is a decisive and effective role which the U.S. Administration wishes to hit hard by hitting at the Libyan Arab people which struggles to support the oppressed nations."

RSFSR Committee Arrives

LD131221 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1105 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Apr (JANA) — Aleksandr Sukharev, RSFSR minister of justice and chairman of the Soviet Solidarity Committee, arrived in Tripoli this morning at the head of a delegation to participate in the first international conference for solidarity with the people of the Great Jamahiriyah. The conference is to be held on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Libyan Arab people's bold defiance of the American-NATO babaric aggression.

In a statement to JANA, Sukharev said that the delegation has come to participate in the international conference for solidarity with the people of the Jamahiriyah on the occasion of the first anniversary of the victory over the American aggression. He added that the Soviet people appreciate the importance of the Jamahiriyah people's struggle against imperialism.

We in the USSR, leadership and people, he said, believe that relations between the people of the Jamahiriyah and the USSR are a model for relations among peoples and are constantly developing on strong bases in all economic, cultural, and political fields. The underlying principles for this were established by Brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Gorbachev.

Meeting Opens 14 Apr

LD140856 Tripoli JANA in English 0805 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Tayr 14, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Today in Tripoli, the first world peace meeting will begin on the land of Great Jamahiriyah on the first anniversary of the Libyan Arab People's confrontation with the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression on Al-Tayr month of last year.

Taking part in this meeting are more than 200 world organ-

isations from various countries of the world including peace movements in Europe, the greens and the alternative.

The festival programme includes a seminar on the effects of the U.S. aggression against the people of Great Jamahiriyah, a demonstration in which all the delegations' members take part to express their denunciation and condemnation of the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous aggression.

A speech festival will be held in the leader's home, which was the target of the aggression as a confirmation and as an expression of the solidarity of the world's peace movements and peace-loving nations with the people of Great Jamahiriyah.

Also an exhibition of photographs on the traces of the aggression exposing the barbarism of the U.S. Administration and to confirm its practicing of terrorism against nations which struggle for their freedom and reject imperialist domination.

YAR Delegation Departs Tripoli 12 Apr

LD130907 Tripoli JANA in English 0722 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 13 Apr (JANA) Brother Salih 'Abbad al-Khulani, member of the YAR Permanent Committee, and the accompanying delegation concluded their visit to the great Jamahiriyah and left Tripoli yesterday evening. [passage omitted]

PDRY Foreign Minister Comments on Visit

LD132331 Tripoli JANA in English 1743 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 13, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali the foreign minister of South Yemen asserted that it was clear that the basic aim of the failed U.S.-NATO barbarous agression on the people of great Jamahiriyah was the great al-Fatih revolution and its leader in person.

In an interview with the Voice of the Big Arab Homeland radio — the voice of the revolutionary committees — during his visit to great Jamahiriyah, [Al-Dali] said: "A year after this aggression it is clear to us that it had nothing to do with what was rumoured at the time about what was called 'terrorism.' What has been established as a fact is that aggression was a part of an integral and firm plot aimed at finishing the progresive and revolutionary forces."

He added: "What we are witnessing today is amassing of colonial forces to threaten the security and safety of great Jamahiriyah. It is nothing but a continuation of the conspiratory line against the countries that have revolutionary inclination and struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and racism".

Al-Dali asserted that great Jamahiriyah and South Yemen are linked together by the relations of joint-struggle against imperialism, colonialism and their agents.

He said that his visit to great Jamahiriyah comes within the context of coordinating and unifying of efforts and points of views on matters of mutual interest.

South Yemen's foreign minister confirmed the support of South Yemen's people and government to efforts currently being exerted for the unification of the Palestinian factions, "that will be a great launching pad towards the solidarity of the rest of the Arab liberation movements and masses."

He expressed hope that the exerted efforts from great Jamahiriyah, Algeria, Syria and the secretaries of the Palestinian factions will be crowned by the unification of the Palestinian resistance.

Turkish Parliamentary Delegation Continues Visit

Meets With Foreign Liaison Official

LD132124 Tripoli JANA in English 1736 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 13, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Ahmad al-Shahati the member of the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison Bureau received this morning the Turkish parliamentary delegation headed by Iskender Cenab Ege, the deputy speaker of the Turkish Parliament, who is on a visit to Great Jamahiriyah nowadays.

Ahmad al-Shahati fully briefed the visiting delegation on the practical applications of the third universal theory and the revolutionary transformations achieved — thanks to the great al-Fatih Revolution.

The meeting also discussed the bilateral relations in all fields between the two countries and the means to consolidate them.

Ends Talks, Departs

LD132127 Tripoli JANA in English 1757 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 13, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Mr Iskendar Cenab Ege, the deputy speaker of the Turkish parliament and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening at the end of their visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

Mr. Iskendar Ege gave a statement to JANA praising the existing relations between the two friendly countries — Great Jamahiriyah and Turkey.

He also praised the giant cultural achievements the Libyan Arab people has accomplished in various fields — thanks to the Great al-Fatih Revolution.

He said: "We will inform the people of Turkey of what progress has the Libyan Arab people achieved in all fields."

Junblatt Sends Solidarity Cable to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD100911 Tripoli JANA in English 0826 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al Tayr 10, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — Walid Junblatt, the leader of the Socialist Progresive Party asserted the standing of the party's fighters and the Lebanese national forces by the side of the great Al-Fatih revolution and its leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

In a cable of solidarity Walid Junblatt sent to the leader, he called on all Arab and world progressive forces to assume their role and necessarily have solidarity with the people of Jamahiriyah in the battle it fights to defend nations freedom and progress.

MAURITANIA

Taya Receives Libyan, Saharan Emissaries

LD090844 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid' Ahmed Taya, chairman of the CMSN and head of state, has received Hadrani Omar, who brought him a message from Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the SDAR, concerning bilateral relations and developing the Western Sahara issue at the international level.

He also received Abu Al-Qasimi Dawi, who brought him a personal message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, pertaining to bilateral ties and the Arab situation.

MOROCCO

KUNA: Kuwaiti Cooperation Talks Begin in Rabat

LD132255 Kuwait KUNA in English 1948 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Rabat, April 13 (KUNA) — Meetings of the joint Kuwaiti-Moroccan committee Monday began here where Kuwaiti Minister of Finance Jasim al-Kharafi and his Moroccan counterpart Mohamed Berrada led the two countries' delegations.

Talks will focuss on stepping up cooperation between the two Arab countries in the economic, financial and development fields, as well as encouraging trade and investment activities.

Visit of the Kuwaiti minister, who arrived here yesterday, comes within the framework of a tour to the Arab Maghreb countries that has already covered Tunisia and Algeria with the aim of enhancing Kuwait's economic relations with those countries.

The joint committee will follow up the implementation of what has been agreed upon in earlier meetings of 1982 in Kuwait as well as evaluating the present situation of bilateral cooperation in addition to studying proposals to be presented during the meetings to develop Moroccan-Kuwaiti relations.

As a step to accomplish this goal, two working groups were set up. The first is to deal with investment and finance cooperation while the other is designed to take care of issues of economic and trade cooperation.

Filali Comments on Meetings, Talks in Senegal

LD091353 Rabat MAP in English 1208 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Rabat, Apr 9. (MAP) — Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Abdellatif Filali flew back home Wednesday coming from Dakar where he led the Moroccan side to the 10th session of the Moroccan-Senegalese joint commission.

In a statement to the press, Filali expressed satisfaction at the positive outcome of his visit as it gave a new impulse to bilateral cooperation particularly in the cultural, technical and economic sectors.

The 9th session of the joint commission being held in 1981, it was high time to review bilateral cooperation and explore means of enhancing it, Filali said, outlining the strong ties of brotherhood and friendship which have always existed between the two countries.

Filali who recalled the talks he had with Senegalese officials and particularly with President Abdou Diouf said all his interlocutors had affirmed Senegal's determination to consolidate relations with Morocco in every field.

Filali also recalled that President Abdou Diouf is expected in Morocco next Saturday for talks with King Hassan II on issues of mutual concern.

Filali's visit to Senegal was highlighted by the signing of a protocol for cultural exchanges for 1987, 1988, and 1989 and a protocol of agreement providing for cooperation in the area of health.

The two protocols were initialed Wednesday [8 April] by Filali and his Senegalese counterpart Ibrahima Fall at the end of the three day meeting of the joint commission which drew the broad lines of an ambitious program of action for the two coming years.

The press release issued at the end of Filali's state visit to Dakar said the two sides discussed outstanding world political and economic issues and the tensions prevailing in various parts of the world and paid particular attention to the problems facing the African Continent. They also stressed the necessity for Third World countries to open a constructive dialogue between them and to promote South-South cooperation.

SUDAN

Government Announces Contacts With Garang Movement

Al-Mahdi on Peace Initiative

JN091115 Khartoum SUNA in English 1025 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, April 9 (SUNA) — Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has announced here that his government is currently making contacts with Garang's movement in order to acknowledge the movement with details of the peace initiative that the government recently announced.

Speaking to the daily *Al-Siyasah* issued here today Al-Mahdi noted that Sudan welcomes all kinds of initiatives by fraternal and friendly states that explain the Sudan's objective point of view peace. [sentence as received]

On the question of the Egyptian intermediation between Sudan

and Ethiopia which is due to take large space in today's talks between the Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and the Ethiopian President Mengistu in Cairo, the prime minister told the paper that the brotherhood charter between Sudan and Egypt pointed out that Egypt has the right to do whatever efforts favourable to the Sudan.

On the other hand, Minister of Culture and Information and the government's spokesman Muhammad Tawfiq told *Al-Siyasah* that the government is ready to send here delegation to any place and at any time to meet Garang's movement if the movement voiced response to the peace initiative recently announced by the government.

He pointed out that dialogue between the government and the movement was going on but stopped by a government's decision due to the incident of the civilian passenger plane shot down by the movement at Malakal Airport August 1986.

SSPA Official Views Proposal

JN091612 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Khartoum, 9 Apr (SUNA) — Samuel Aru, chairman of the Southern Sudanese Political Association [SSPA], has pointed out that leaders of Colonel John Garang's movement have emphasized to him during recent meetings in Kenya and Ethiopia their desire to participate in the proposed constitutional conference at the time and venue fixed by the follow-up committee formed according to the Koka Dam resolutions.

Prime Minister al-Mahdi expressed here today hope that the SSPA would coordinate between the National Alliance's follow-up committee formed in implementing the Koka Dam agreement and another committee, entrusted with preparing for the constitutional conference and which is also an affiliate of the Ministry of Peace and Unity, to help set the constitutional conference's time and venue.

Aru earlier briefed Al-Mahdi on the results of his recent visits to both Kenya and Ethiopia. In a press statement, Aru said he exchanged views with Al-Mahdi on the government's initiative to achieve peace in southern Sudan and added that those in the SSPA will study this initiative so they can present their views and contribute to it. The meeting was attended by SSPA Deputy Chairman (Peter Jatkuth) and SSPA Political Bureau Member (Akwi John). [passage omitted]

On another level, SUNA investigations revealed that the government has not received a reply from Garang on the peace initiative presented by the prime minister in his 6 April speech marking the uprising's anniversary. SUNA's investigations also revealed the government is exerting efforts to learn Garang's stand on the initiative.

Garang Committed to Pact

JN101030 Khartoum SUNA in English 0935 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum April 10 (SUNA) — Rebel leader John Garang reiterated the SPLA/SPLM's commitment to the Koka Dam declaration as a basis for resuming dialogue.

In address broadcast through his Ethiopian-based radio on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the April uprising, Garang stressed the movement's adherence to the [word indistinct] it was constituting a working programme mapped out by the political forces.

Garang called for more popular participation to realise peace and development.

Garang confessed that the ongoing war in the south has had negative effects on the national sovereignty.

He added that the lasting peace could be achieved by an agreement among the various political forces and not between the government and the movement only

On the other hand, SUNA learned that the government has not yet received a reply from the movement as regards the people initiative posed by Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi.

Trade, Education Cooperation Signed With USSR

JN131554 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Apr (SUNA) — Sudan and the Soviet Union have recently signed a joint statement to increase the exchange of goods between the two cooperative movements of both countries, to promote the training of Sudanese cadres in Soviet cooperative institutes, and to exchange visits by joint delegations.

This was announced by Sayyid 'Uthman 'Abd al-Mawla, director general of the cooperative sector, who has returned from Moscow after a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Cooperative Union to acquaint himself with the cooperative process and discuss waysto exchange training and goods expertise.

In a statement to the press today, 'Abd al-Mawla said the Sudanese cooperative delegation saw the possibility for exchanging consumer commodities, equipment, and agricultural and industrial products. The two sides worked out lists of exchangeable commodities and the needs of each side will be defined so they can sign a joint agreement soon on goods and technical exchange.

In his statement, 'Abd al-Mawla added that during the visit he and his delegation acquainted themselves with agricultural and consumer cooperative activities and fairs and visited a number of cooperative training institutes, pointing out the delegation saw a resemblance between the cooperative movements in both countries regarding structure and organization, adding that the Soviet cooperative sector expressed a readiness to train Sudanese cooperative cadres.

It is noteworthy that the Sudanese cooperative delegation's visit to the Soviet Union lasted from 27 March to 6 April and that the delegation included representatives from the Trade Ministry, the Finance and Economic Planning Ministry, and the Bank of

Sudan.

State Council Member Confers with Libyan Envoy
JN131634 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1417 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Khartoum, 13 Apr (SUNA) — State Council Member Pacifico Lado received Jum'ah al-Fazzani, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Khartoum, here today. Al-Fazzani said the meeting dealt with bilateral relations, adding that during the session he affirmed to Dr Pacifico Lado Libya's support for Sudan's new initiative to achieve national accord and peace in the south. Al-Fazzani also expressed hope that all Sudanese forces will work together to promote democracy and achieve development and prosperity for the Sudanese people.

KENYA

Libyan Diplomat's Espionage Activities Protested

EA131153 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
13 Apr 87 p 1

[Report by Sydney Quntai and Francis Raymond, entitled "Espionage: Kenya Protests to Libya"]

[Text] Kenya have sent a strong protest to Libya over the recent court revelation that one of its diplomats had paid a Kenyatta University student to spy for Tripoli.

The permanent secretary [PS] in the Foreign Ministry, Mr Bethuel Kiplagat, said at the weekend that the Kenya Government had demanded from Libya an explanation of the behaviour of its charge d'affaires, Mr Wanis Ali. Mr Kiplagat was interviewed by the *Nation* at Kajiado...

He said the government viewed the Libyan activity seriously. It was a hostile interference in Kenya's internal affairs, he said. The diplomat's activities were described as "a gross insult" to the country's sovereignty and "a blatant violation" of the OAU Charter.

Mr Kiplagat said the Libyan government had responded by promising to send a high-ranking official to Nairobi to investigate the matter and give an explanation. He said Mr Ali, who was reported to have left the country to seek refuge in the Libyan Embassy in Kampala, had returned to Kenya.

The PS said the country would not accept any interference from its neighbours or from foreign embassies in its internal affairs. He said Kenya's neighbours should respect the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of neighbours and cultivate the good neighbourliness Kenya extended to other countries. Foreign diplomats in Nairobi should try to foster mutual understanding and cooperation with the Kenya Government, Mr Kiplagat said...

SOMALIA

Barre Receives UK Delegation, Thatcher Message

EA132309 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpt] SDR President Mohamed Siad Barre met this afternoon at the Presidency in Mogadishu with Mrs Lynda Chalker, UK minister of state at the Foreign Office, and the members of her delegation. The group paid a courtesy call on the president, who received greetings from the head of the delegation and a message from UK Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Challe Siad and Mrs Chalker discussed the strengthening of bilateral relations and cooperation, matters concerning the Horn of Africa, and international issues affecting the two countries. SDR President Mohamed Siad Barre asked the delegation leader to convey his best wishes to Britain's queen and prime minister and wished the delegation a good trip. [passage omitted]

UGANDA

President Museveni Departs for Visit to DPRK

EA131638 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has left for a state visit to the DPRK. The president was seen off at Entebbe International Airport by the vice chairman of the NRM [National Resistance Movement], Haji Moses Kigongo; the minister of state in the office of the president, Mr Balaki Kirya; the commander of the NRA [National Resistance Army], Commander Elly Tumwine; the deputy minister for foreign affairs, Mr Omara Atubo; and other high-ranking government officials.

Libyan Trade Delegation Arrives for Talks

EA102342 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1000 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] A 10-man trade delegation from Libya led by the Libyan secretary for public service and petroleum, Mr Fawzi al-Shakshuki, has arrived in Uganda to discuss economic cooperation specially as regards barter trade between the two countries. The visit follows the recent visit to Libya by President Yoweri Museveni. The delegation is expected to discuss ways and means of improving economic cooperation and barter trade. They will also hold discussions with members of the Uganda business community. The delegation was met on arrival at Entebbe International Airport by the deputy minister of commerce, Mr Mathews Kigenyi); the permanent secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Professor (Katongole); and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Uganda Mr ('Ali Ghali).

Barter Protocol Signed

EA132230 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Uganda and Libya have signed a barter trade protocol involving $60 million. The signing ceremony took place at the international conference center in Kampala today. The minister of energy, Mr Bidandi Ssali, signed on behalf of the Uganda Government, and the leader of the Libyan delegation who is the secretary of Libya's public service, Mr Fawzi al-Shakshuki, signed on behalf of his government.

The 10-man Libyan delegation who arrived in Uganda last Thursday has held a series of talks with Ugandan officials from the delegation and the Libyan delegation came to an understanding to cooperate economically and socially, and also reached the decision which will be followed by a joint committee to be set up soon [words indistinct] of the agreement.

The two parties agreed on a number of items that Libya will supply to Uganda, like oil, (?sulphates), cement, [words indistinct], and many others in exchange for Uganda's coffee, timber, tobacco, simsim [sesame], beans, hides, and skins, and other agricultural produce. [passage omitted]

CHAD

Habre, Goukouni Talks 'Intensified'

AU121752 Paris AFP in English 1743 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Paris, April 12 (AFP) — Reconciliation talks between Chadian President Hissein Habre and his ousted predecessor Goukouni Oueddei have intensified in the past few days but continue to stall on several key issues, diplomatic sources in Paris said.

The talks are being held under the auspices of Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, who met at least twice last week with Mr. Goukouni, who arrived in Abidjan on Monday, the sources said.

Mr. Goukouni, former head of the Chadian Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), which was ousted from Ndjamena by Mr. Habre in June 1982. [sentence as received]

Representatives of Mr. Habre have also recently arrived in Abidjan but the talks between the two sides have not yet established the basis of an agreement, well-informed sources in Paris said.

Mr. Goukouni has already had discussions with Mr. Habre's envoys in Algiers, where he has been living for the past two months. He was previously in Libya where he said he was held against his will for several months after falling out with his Libyan allies and being replaced at the head of the GUNT.

The main stumbling block concerns the Fundamental Act, the provisional Constitution of the Chadian state enacted in September 29, 1982, the sources said.

Mr. Goukouni wants a new judicial framework that would allow reconciliation between all sides, sources close to the talks said.

Observers pointed out that his room for maneuver was limited by the recent series of victories in northern Chad of Chadian Government troops over the Libyan Army, which is backed by many of Mr. Goukouni's sympathisers.

The Chadian Government wants to prevent any return of a regime dominated by political factions but would be prepared to give Mr. Goukouni a post in the ruling party, the National Union for Independence and Revolution.

However, Mr. Habre expressed optimism for the reconciliation process. "Everything indicates that things are progressing on the way to an effective, total, definitive and irreversible national reconciliation," he said on Malian radio on Friday night.

Mr. Houphouet-Boigny is trying to get the two leaders together for a summit. But, according to Chadian sources that would only happen if an accord was just about to be reached.

Goukouni Aide on Talks

AB131938 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] On Chad, direct or indirect negotiations are going on between Ndjamena and the Transitional National Union Government, GUNT, whose former president, Goukouni Oueddei, is currently in theIvory Coast. It seems progress is being made and that the much-awaited national reconciliation is, according to certain reliable sources, about to be achieved. Those who thought and speculated about Goukouni Oueddei's preconditions for his return to Chad will be disappointed, because these rumors are unfounded. According to Goukouni Oueddei's associates, he has never set any special terms for his return to the fold, a stand that has been considered childish since the beginning of the negotiations, according to sources close to Goukouni Oueddei.

We have just been informed that Kaila Mahamat, Goukouni Oueddei's permanent under secretary, is on the line from Abidjan.

[Reporter] Can you tell us if there are regular meetings between Chadian officials and yourself, Mr Kaila?

[Kaila] It is true that direct and indirect negotiations are going on between Ndjamena and us to achieve total national reconciliation. The GUNT is in no way responsible for any posaible deadlock. For us, it is an insult to President Goukouni to give the impression, as is currently the case, that President Goukouni links peace with material considerations that are short-lived, after all. In any case, such rumors are designed to cause confusion and raise doubts to jeopardize the process of national reconciliation, which is progressing despite the little problems likely to crop up. The most important thing is to resolve these problems or bypass them.

[Reporter] You mention problems all the same...

[Kaila, interrputing] We have our opinions and they have theirs. We have to discuss these problems and each of us must make concessions. Otherwise, there would be no need for negotiations and even less need for talks.

Commentary on Reconquest of Aozou Strip

AB132147 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Chad is not seeking (?to invade) the Aozou region, as some media like to say; it is rather seeking to liberate and recapture Aozou and the rest of Tibesti from foreign occupation. Whereas Zouar is an integral part of the geographical territory of Chad, like (?Fada and Oueita), Bardai was occupied 14 years ago by Libya. Yet, historically it was never part of Libya. Politically, it had never at any moment been the subject of dispute between the Chadian Government at the time and King Idris. Nor was it the subject of any financial deals between ex-President Ngarta Tombalbaye and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Therefore, Chad's ownership of the Aozou Strip is no cause for controversy, and does

not call for any arbitration by the International Court of Justice. However, the International Court of Justice does have jurisdiction over a problem when it is simply a case of annexation in violation of law and history.

Incidentally, a former Libyan leader, and no less than the former prime minister, 'Abd-al-'Aziz Faqri, refused any resort to the International Court of Justice [words indistinct] the Aozou Strip's Chadian character. The Libyan regime, which has also rejected such arbitration, did so for quite different reasons. In fact, according to a Libyan Foreign Ministry spokesman, Aozou is an inseparable part of Libyan Arab territory and can never be the subject of bargaining, arbitration, or concession. This Libyan statement was in reaction to French Minister of Cooperation Michel Aurillac, who has stated that the International Court of Justice was the most competent body to settle the Chadian-Libyan dispute over the Aozou strip.

This Libyan attitude proves first of all that Col al-Qadhdhafi's regime fears [words indistinct] because the court's rulings are generally compulsory and finally, may further indict Libya. Then too, Libya, with its military might concentrated in the Aozou strip, gives precedence to force over (?reason), and knows quite well that its presence in the Tibesti region does not rest on legal or historical arguments but simply on a code of conduct that conforms to the nature of the regime, that is, one based on a policy of annexation and domination.

The Chadian Government, knowing in advance Tripoli's reaction, did not pin any hopes on an international body settling its problems with Libya, although it knows it has the right (?to do so). Chad's realism paid off at Rada, Fada, Faya-Largeau, and (?Zouar). It will be the same for Aozou and the rest of the Tibesti region.

However, we cannot help noting that some foreign political leaders have apparently failed to learn the lessons of the past and continue to react normally to an abnormal regime. Such a regime not only scorns the rules governing international relations, but there is also a Libyan idea that [words indistinct], Francois Mitterrand, who recognized that the solution to the Chadian-Libyan conflict is a military one. It is also the turn of Michel Aurillac, who has just declared that he, too, sees no other solution than the forcible reconquest of Aozou. Chad, which has known this for a long time, has been able to adapt itself to Libya's attitude and wage war against it.

BBC Reports on Equipment Left at Ouadi Doum

AB131911 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 13 Apr 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is 3 weeks now since Chad Government forces triumphantly captured the oasis of Ouadi Doum. It was a major base for Libyan-backed rebels in northern Chad with an airstrip, radar, and a lot of military hardware. Well, now the Chad authorities have taken a party of journalists up to Ouadi Doum. Our correspondent Elizabeth Blunt was there. She is now in London. Julian Borgia asked her what the place was like.

[Begin recording] [Blunt] Well, it is a very big military base on a huge, completely flat, completely bare plain of fine sand, and this is obviously why it was chosen, because down on this flat expanse of sand the Libyans put a huge runway, not a tarmac runway. It is made of sections of metal linked together. It is a sort of portable runway, but it is a very long one. It will take any sort of plane. And around this runway they constructed a military base with supply depots and underground storage facilities and all sorts of other things, too. They had started irrigating; they were actually starting to grow their own vegetables and (?food) there and beginning to (?dig) themselves in and make themselves comfortable.

It should have been very well defended. They had highly sophisticated radar and antiaircraft missiles against air attacks, and they had perimeter ramparts, and mine fields to defend themselves against ground attacks; and yet it seems to have fallen to the Chadians remarkably easily.

[Borgia] There weren't signs of very heavy fighting?

[Blunt] There were signs of heavy fighting around the entrance to the camp, but the way it was defended was that they put mine fields all around, and they marked them quite clearly. It was not so that you would not step on them by accident, but so that you would not go onto the mine fields. You would be forced to come into the base just by one entrance and there were bends in the road. It was a sort of [word indistinct].

There was only one way and then that should have been very easily defended; and there were tanks pulled up along either side of this entrance, and yet although there was clearly fighting there, it did not keep the Chadians out. We did see some Chadian Toyotas and the trucks that they traveled in, which had gone into the mine fields and had been blown up. The Chadians did take casualties, and I am pretty sure more than they officially stated, probably in that battle for the entrance. But once they were inside, there seems to have been very little fighting indeed.

[Borgia] I understand that the Libyans left a lot of equipment behind them. What did they leave?

[Blunt] They did not actually evacuate Ouadi Doum base in the way they later evacuated some of the towns where they had garrisons; so they did not take the tanks and the armored equipment with them. I think some of the planes got out; there were no fighter planes there for instance. But some planes were left behind. There were a number of these small Czechoslovakian planes — Albatrosses — there were 11 Albatrosses left behind. There were helicopters; there were a couple of the tiny Italian reconnaissance planes. All those were left behind and enormous quantities of stores, and in fact those will be the most useful things that the Chadians have captured. They have got a big stock of petrol and spare parts, and tires, and batteries, and food, all of which is much more useful to them than planes for which they have no pilots, or tanks which have proved to be absolutely useless in the desert. [end recording]

Burkinabe Minister To Deliver Sankara Message

AB111626 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1330 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Leandre Bassole, Burkinabe external relations and cooperation minister, arrived in Ndjamena at 1430 today and will be received this afternoon by President El Hadj Hissein Habre. Leandre Bassole has come to deliver a message from President Captain Thomas Sankara to Head of State El Hadj Hissein Habre. For the time being, the topics to be discussed by President Hissein Habre and the Burkinabe external relations and cooperation minister are not known. It is, however, believed that their talks will center on the Chad-Libya conflict. This is the first time since 1982 that a Burkinabe official has paid an official visit to our capital. This trip by the Burkinabe external relations and cooperation minister is taking place only 4 days after President Thomas Sankara's trip to Tripoli.

Habre Receives French Ambassador 13 Apr

AB131945 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] The head of state granted an audience early this afternoon to the French ambassador in Chad. No details were given about what transpired between the head of state and the French diplomat, but it is believed that bilateral relations were discussed.

CONGO

Visiting GUNT Minister Comments on Chad

AB101714 Paris AFP in French 1543 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Brazzaville, 10 Apr (AFP) — The GUNT (the new GUNT, supported by Libya) "has lost some battles but not the war," Dr Facho Balam, the new GUNT's minister of foreign affairs, told AFP today in Brazzaville.

Dr Balam, who is leading a GUNT delegation to Congo that includes Finance Minister Mohamat Abdelkarim and Dougue Ngar, deputy general secretary to the government, stated that "the entire Tibesti-Borkou region is still under the control of GUNT troops."

Turning to the present development of the Chadian conflict, Mr Balam condemned the attitude of Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, "who should feed the Zairian people and revamp his country's battered economy instead of interfering in Chad's domestic affairs."

After stating that his delegation had a message from new GUNT President Acheikh ibn Oumar to Sassou-Nguesso, the Congolese head of state and current OAU chairman, he reaffirmed GUNT's position, which favors national reconciliation in Chad, adding: "We are still in the field and can continue the struggle against the reactionary regime in Ndjamena."

Sassou-Nguesso To Visit PRC 16-18 April

AB101051 Brazzaville Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Relations between Brazzaville and Beijing and the upcoming official visit of President Denis Sassou-Nguesso to China figured high on the agenda of yesterday's Council of Ministers meeting. Here are the minutes of the meeting presented by Christian Gilbert Bembet, minister of information, posts, and telecommunications:

[Begin recording] President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, chairman of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the Republic and head of government, will pay an official visit to the People's Republic of China from 16 to 18 April 1987.

As a prelude to this presidential visit, participants in the Council of Ministers meeting held on Thursday, 9 April reviewed cooperation between Congo and China. On this subject, the government expressed satisfaction with the excellent quality of bilateral relations. President Denis Sassou-Nguesso's trip to China, his second since taking office as president, will help consolidate and intensify the already fruitful relations of cooperation between our two countries. The trip will also permit the two states to exchange views on questions of international importance. Of course, in his capacity as current chairman of the OAU, President Denis Sassou-Nguesso will brief his guests on Africa's major concerns. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Arrives 10 Apr

AB111431 Dakar PANA in French 1130 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Brazzaville, 11 Apr (ACI/PANA) — Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto arrived in Brazzaville Friday night for a 3-day visit to Congo. The trip is designed to strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

On arrival at Maya-Maya Airport, the Nicaraguan foreign minister paid tribute to the Congolese Government for its solidarity with the "Sandinist revolution."

Miguel D'Escoto, who laid a wreath at the Marien Ngouabi Mausoleum, will hold talks with his Congolese counterpart, Antoine Idinga Oba, and Congolese Prime Minister Ange Edouard Poungi. He will then go to Pointe Noire, the second largest city in Congo, where he will visit a eucalyptus plantation. On his return to Brazzaville on Sunday, he will give a news conference on the experience of the Sandinist revolution to cadres of the Congolese Labor Party.

GABON

Algerian Foreign Minister Arrives, Comments

AB101030 Libreville Africa No.1 in French 1830 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Dr Ibrahimi, Algerian minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Libreville this afternoon for a 3-day official visit to Gabon. Algiers, like Libreville, is playing a leading role in the reconcili-

ation of quarreling brothers in Chad. Thus, in recent developments in the Chadian crisis, Algeria has become something of a focal point for various contacts between the protagonists. Here is what Dr Taleb Ibrahimi had to say about cooperation between his country and Gabon to Ferdinard Manyianga and Jean-Dedieu Ndongovono:

[Begin recording] I am making this visit at the invitation of my colleague and friend, Martin Bongo. I will have talks with Gabonese leaders on important questions of bilateral cooperation and some international issues. As far as bilateral collaboration is concerned, we think conditions are very suitable for the development of these ties: First of all, there is a common political will and there is also a potential and complementarity which we have not yet fully exploited. This should enable us to examine the prospects for Algerian-Gabonese cooperation, which are quite broad and promising.

Concerning southern Africa, I think Algiers and Libreville are waging the same war to put an end to apartheid and bring about Namibian independence. It is our duty to continue helping the ANC and SWAPO to bring this fight to a successful end. The Frontline States offer a weak front today and I feel Algeria and Gabon have a duty to help increase their capacity to resist South Africa's destabilization maneuvers. [end recording]

On the Chadian conflict, persistent rumors in Abidjan speak of President Hissein Habre's imminent arrival there to meet former GUNT President Goukouni Oueddei. If these rumors prove true, a reconciliation summit could then take place under the auspices of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, popularly known as the wise man of Africa. As can be seen, such a reconciliation can only strengthen the notable efforts of Algeria, as the Algerian foreign minister told Ferdinard Manyianga and Jean-Dedieu Ndongovono:

[Begin recording] [Taleb] On Chad too, our positions are similar. We will work for the development of national reconciliation and for the withdrawal of foreign troops.

[Manyianga] On this subject, Mr Minister, what happened to mediation efforts undertaken by Algeria for a possible meeting between President Habre and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi?

[Taleb] When I talk of national reconciliation, I expect, first of all, that all the sons of Chad will be in Ndjamena to participate in the national reconstruction effort. Right now, Goukouni Oueddei should be in Algiers for discussions with representatives of President Habre. We think such national reconciliation should be accomplished at the same time as the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Chad; then what you have just talked about can be envisaged. [end recording]

Communique on Visit Issued

LD121457 Algiers APS in English 1324 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Libreville, 12 April (APS) — Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi foreign minister's visit in Gabon was sanctioned by the signing of a joint communique which points out a total convergence of views on all the questions raised by the two signing of a joint communique [sentence as received]. The two countries' foreign ministers expressed deep concern over the situation prevailing in northwest of Africa.

In this connection, they expressed hope that the conflict of Western Sahara will find a rapid, just and a lasting solution in conformity with the African peace plan contained in the Resolution of 104 of the 19th OAU summit.

The two ministers, the communique added encouraged the carrying on of talks engaged between the two warring sides, Moroccan Kingdom and the Polisario Front under the OAU and UN auspices.

Concerning Chad, the Algerian and the Gabonese foreign ministers reaffirmed their conviction that peace in this country will be possible only through the implementation of OAU resolutions and decisions notably that of the 22nd summit in this context, the joint communique carried the two ministers remain still convinced that respecting the Chadians' effective will without foreign interference remains the key of any definitive solution to the conflict [sentence as received]. Concerning the situation prevailing in southern Africa, the two ministers expressed acting solidarity and unreserved support to the people of South Africa, of Namibia and their movement of solidarity and Mozambique.

In this sense they stated that the setting up of peace in this region cannot be ensured without eradicating the odious system of apartheid and without the accession of Namibia to independence in conformity with the Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

Concerning the situation in the Middle East the two ministers expressed their concern especially on the Palestinian and Lebanese problem and reaffirmed their conviction that a just and durable peace in this region should be based on settlement the Palestinian question through recognition of its right for self determination.

Any solution to the Middle East problem must be sought within the framework of any international conference under the UN auspices with the participation of PLO unique and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people [sentence as received].

RWANDA

Three Ministers Replaced in Cabinet Changes

EA092139 Kigali Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] A minor cabinet reshuffle has taken place in Kigali: Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda, has just announced changes in his cabinet. Three ministers have been replaced: Jean-Damascene Hategekimana has been replaced by Vincent Ruhamanya, member of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development Central Committee, at the Ministry of Economy and Finance; Mathieu Ngirira has been replaced by Juvenal Uwiringiyimana at the Ministry of Industry and Handcrafts; and Dr Francois Muganza

has been replaced by Dr Casimir Bizimungu at the Ministry of Public Health and Social Affairs.

The new ministers will be sworn in at the provisional headquarters of the National Development Council tomorrow before the president of the republic and the members of the Council.

BURKINA FASO

External Affairs Minister Describes Chad Visit

AB132110 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Comrade Leandre Bassole, our minister for external affairs and cooperation, returned from Ndjamena this morning after a 2-day visit. In the Chadian capital, the Burkinabe minister delivered a message from President Thomas Sankara to President Hissein Habre. Let us listen to Comrade Bassole's statement to reporters:

[Begin recording] [Bassole] We returned from Ndjamena where we delivered a message from the chairman of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] and president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, to President Hissein Habre. During his stay in Libya, Comrade Thomas Sankara naturally discussed some recent developments on our continent with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, among them the Chadian conflict. Naturally, President Sankara gave his opinion on the issue while speaking with Col al-Qadhdhafi. The outcome of these discussions was the mission assigned to us. This mission stemmed from the president's appreciation of the situation in Chad and his opinion on the Chadian conflict.

We therefore went to Chad to brief President Hissein Habre on Burkina Faso's stand on the issue, an issue which for 25 years now has been a subject of concern for all African peoples, and for the Chadian and Libyan peoples. We went to Ndjamena to tell President Habre how Comrade Sankara feels about the situation. You should know that in regard to this situation, our move should be clearly understood by both sides. We believe that it is no longer the time for bitterness, hatred, and accusations. We had to get rid of everything that could have compromised our mission and strive to make our message (?a clear one), because there have been many attempts to solve this conflict and there will be new attempts to ease the tension. Therefore, it was not wise to go to Chad and complicate an already very complex situation.

That was the aim of our mission in Ndjamena, and as I already told you, that was a new way to approach the Chadian issue, a way that corresponds to our view on the issue and leaves the concrete implementation of the proposal to the time factor.

[Reporter] Comrade minister, you met President Habre. Could you tell us about his feelings when you delivered President Sankara's message?

[Bassole] I would like to tell you that President Hissein Habre welcomed us warmly. He granted us an audience just a few hours after our arrival in Ndjamena. This fact, as you can guess, taking into account the situation prevailing in his country, had certainly forced him to squeeze this audience into a tight schedule. I think this showed President Habre's readiness to meet any representative of the Burkinabe revolution and was a sign of respect for Comrade Sankara. We were warmly welcomed, as I already told you, and we held a 1-hour and 45-minute talk with President Habre. Our discussions centered on the situation in Chad, as well as the Burkinabe revolution.

President Habre paid close attention to our briefing and in turn gave us a message for President Sankara. We immediately delivered this message to the chairman of the CNR and president of Burkina Faso upon our arrival in Ouagadougou.

I must add that President Habre spoke of our revolution in a militant way. He was also very supportive and expressed his admiration of our revolution. It is my duty to relay all this to the comrade president. [end recording]

Sankara Not To Wear Colonel's Insignia

AB091730 Paris AFP in English 1642 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Ouagadougou, April 9 (AFP) — Burkina Faso leader Thomas Sankara will refuse to wear the insignia of colonel, the rank to which he was promoted by Libyan ruler Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi in a visit to Tripoli this week, a source in the Armed Forces High Command said here Thursday [9 April].

The source said that would be in keeping with Captain Sankara's practice since before he took power here in 1983. Many other Burkinabe officers followed Capt Sankara's example and had refused promotions proposed by the High Command, the source said, noting that the tendency in the Army in the higher ranks was also to dispense with their insignia. Col al-Qadhdhafi said he was promoting Capt Sankara in recognition of his "vanguard role in defence of freedom."

GHANA

Police Warn Against Possible Student Unrest

AB130718 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] The police say it has come to their notice that a group of student hooligans among students attending the current National Union of Ghana Students congress at [the University of Ghana] Legon, have planned to disrupt normal work at the Ministry of Education and Culture this morning. The police have therefore issued a serious warning to those who are contemplating such activities to desist from them.

In a statement, the police regional commander of Greater Accra further reiterated the determination of the police to maintain law and order, adding that any provocation will be met by the appropriate response. Members of the public who have no business to transact at the ministry are advised to stay away from the area.

Science, Technology University To Reopen 15 Apr

AB092045 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has directed that the University of Science and Technology be

reopened on the 15th of this month. An official statement this evening said the decision follows the government's acceptance of the apology rendered by the student leadership on behalf of the demonstrators through a delegation from the university led by the vice chancellor and some members of staff when they met the secretary for education and culture in Accra on the 27th of last month.

The secretary for education and culture, however, warned that the government will not tolerate any acts of indiscipline and will deal firmly with unauthorized and violent student demonstrations at university campuses in future. The statement said the Ministry of Education will consider any legitimate grievances of students properly channeled through university authorities. The university administration has also been directed to institute an inquiry into the whole incident and to submit its report and recommendations to the university council. Any claim or damage incurred by any member of the general public as well as any financial loss incurred by the university arising out of the demonstrations is to be borne by the students.

GUINEA

Communique Issued at Morocco Cooperation Meeting

AB121051 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Excerpts] The deliberations of the second session of the Guinean-Moroccan Great Joint Cooperation Commission ended today at the National Palace in Conakry, in the presence, in particular, of the minister of information and culture, Zainou Abdkin Sanoussi. During his visit to Guinea, the head of the Moroccan delegation met with several Guinean officials. In their talks, the similarity of views between the two countries can be noted on several issues connected with strengthening our ties of cooperation. Madina Ba, you followed the deliberations of this second session. What are the results of the meeting?

[Madina Ba] Yes, Guinea and Morocco will strengthen their cooperation in accordance with the priorities of the two countries and the firm desire of their two heads of state. In a nutshell, that is the outcome of the second session of the Great Joint Cooperation Commission that ended this afternoon at the National Palace in Conakry. [passage omitted]

After 5 days of fruitful deliberations, which were crowned by the audience which the head of state, General Lansana Conte, granted to the Moroccan delegation leader, a final communique was issued. I invite you to listen to this joint communique read by Ambassador Mamadou Bobo Cakara:

[Begin recording] The two parties reiterated their desire to do everything to strengthen and diversify this cooperation. They reviewed what has been achieved so far since the first session of the Great Joint Commission, held in Rabat from 15 through 17 June 1982. They pledged to make every necessary effort to ensure the implementation of the various cooperation projects. Within the framework of technical and cultural cooperation, the Guinean side expressed happiness over the presence of Moroccan experts in Guinea, in particular teachers and engineers. The Moroccan side reaffirmed its desire to continue to place at the disposal of the Guinean Government scholarships to cover all fields of study. It will be the duty of the Guinean side to share these scholarships, with the aim of revitalizing exchanges between the two countries.

Also, at Guinea's request, the Moroccans expressed their total preparedness to make technical assistance available to the Republic of Guinea that will contribute to the implementation of the Guinean Government's economic and social program. The two sides agreed to establish a framework for the implementation of the projects. After an exchange of views on the current reforms in their respective countries in the military, economic, and financial areas, the two sides agreed to pursue their efforts in these fields. They agreed to draft a realistic and concrete action program that will take their respective potentials into account.

Within the framework of economic and trade cooperation, the two sides voiced their determination to take the measures necessary to increase trade. The Guinean side expressed its readiness to achieve an agreement that will ease the financial problems between the two countries. It was agreed to convene a meeting of experts from the two countries to discuss and adopt modalities for an agreement to this end, for 1987. The Guinean side emphasized the important role which the Guinean and foreign private sectors are expected to play in the development of its economy. It expressed its desire to involve private Moroccan businessmen closely in this development process as an additional means to strengthen the bonds of cooperation between the two countries. The Moroccan side welcomed this offer and expressed its readiness to cooperate.

To further consolidate their collaboration, the two sides agreed to approve a 2-year action plan for 1987 and 1988 concerning various fields of activity. This action will be assessed during the third session of the Great Joint Commission. The two sides expressed happiness over the quality of their cooperation, which is based on fraternity, friendship, and mutual respect. On behalf of his delegation and in his own name, His Excellency Moulay Zize Zahidi expressed his deep gratitude to the Guinean people, the CMRN, its government, and in particular its chairman, Gen Lansana Conte, for the brotherly, friendly, and warm welcome given him and his delegation.

Issued in Conakry on 11 Apr 1987.

[Signed] For the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco: Moulay Zize Zahidi, minister delegate in charge of economic affairs at the office of the prime minister.

For the Government of the Republic of Guinea: Edouard Benjamin, minister delegate to the president of the republic in charge of planning and international cooperation. [end recording]

GUINEA-BISSAU

SWAPO's Toivo Ja Toivo Stops Over in Bissau

AB111636 Paris AFP in French 1128 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Bissau, 11 Apr (AFP) — Toivo Ja Toivo, secretary general of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO), the movement for the liberation of Namibia, made a stopover in Bissau Friday evening on his way to North Korea via Conakry. Mr Toivo once again rejected the link established by the United States and South Africa between Namibian independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. There is no link between these two issues, he said, as the Cuban troops have been in Angola since 1976, while the struggle led by SWAPO began in 1960. During his stopover in Bissau, the nationalist leader held talks with Vasco Cabral, permanent secretary general of the PAIGC Central Committee.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny, Algerian Foreign Minister Meet

AB122226 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] The head of state, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny, received late this morning in his private residence at Cocody Algerian Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi. During their talks, the head of state and the Algerian foreign minister discussed economic problems and issues relating to conflict areas on the continent. This is what Taleb Ibrahimi told the press afterward:

[Begin recording] First of all, I would like to say that I am pleased to be in Ivory Coast and also pleased and honored to be received by the Ivorian head of state. During this long audience, we of course discussed the problems confronting our continent, with emphasis on the economy. The head of state briefed me at length on the continent's economic problems and stressed the need to consider them a priority matter, which is also our conviction in Algeria. After 20 years — and this must be stressed — OAU member-countries have become aware of the importance of their economic problems.

We also examined problems relating to the hot areas in Africa — that is, alas, conflicts and hotbeds on the continent. These areas include southern Africa, which has both the apartheid problem in South Africa and the problem of the independence of Namibia. We also discussed Chad, where we are all striving to achieve national reconciliation and which we are helping to recover its sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence. This will help all the sons of Chad devote their efforts and material and human resources to national reconstruction. We also discussed the third flash point in Africa — that is, Western Sahara — with stress on all the efforts made by the current OAU chairman and the UN secretary general to achieve a peaceful solution to this painful problem. [end recording]

LIBERIA

President Doe Receives UPP Chairman Matthews

AB140904 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0709 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The chairman of the United People's Party, UPP, G. Baccus Matthews, on Sunday [12 April] met with President Samuel Kanyon Doe to discuss matters of mutual concern. According to a UPP release issued yesterday, President Doe and Mr Matthews discussed the positive working relationship during the early days of the Liberian revolution and the efforts of the People's Redemption Council to create multi-party democracy in Liberia. They are also reported to have discussed the current political situation in the country, with emphasis on the need for unity and cooperation among Liberians. [passage omitted]

SENEGAL

Policemen Demonstrate Against Court Sentences

AB131542 Paris AFP in French 1218 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Dakar, 13 Apr (AFP) — Some 500 Senegalese policemen in Dakar demonstrated today in front of the Interior Ministry to protest against court sentences passed on seven of their colleagues. In a tract, the demonstrators protested the issuing of a 2-year prison sentence and the imposition of a fine of 6 million CFA francs (120,000 Fr) on the policemen for having tortured a detainee who subsequently died.

This spontaneous demonstration, the first of its kind in Senegal, where the police service has been militarized, thus having neither the right to strike nor form a trade union, continued until 1100 without incident, blocking part of the town center. A delegation was to be received by Interior Minister Ibrahima Wone.

The demonstrators included general policemen, plainclothes inspectors, elements of the Mobile Intervention Group (GMI), and ant-iriot forces whose intervention in the university at the end of January caused a long student demonstration.

Several policemen questioned by AFP emphasized that the sentences pronounced by the court were only cause of their discontent. In fact, the policemen explained that they are badly paid and poorly regarded, and asserted that in the field of discipline, they face the inconvenience of having paramilitary status without the advantage of using military equipment.

Interior Minister Reacts

AB140857 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Press statement by Interior Minister Ibrahima Wone on 13 April in Dakar -- live or recorded]

[Text] Hearings began at the Dakar High Court on Friday, 10 April 1987, on an incident that occurred in 1983. One Mamadou Ndiaye, who was arrested for allegedly stealing batteries, was

taken to the Central Police Station where he was beaten up, tortured, and arrested. He died a few days later so his relatives took the case to court. It is therefore a case that has been before the court since 1983.

Last Friday [10 April] the court sat and delivered judgment. It sentenced the men accused to 2 years' imprisonment each and a fine of 6 million CFA francs. Although this 2-year sentence should have been placed under commital order at once, the judge did not do so. The representative of the state judiciary, who defended the policemen, immediately filed an appeal for suspension of the verdict.

As a result, those who are supporting their colleagues who have been sentenced to 2 years imprisonment are doing so probably with the hope of obtaining a change in the verdict, and not because the accused have been arrested and imprisoned. The accused are free and they are certainly in the [words indistinct]. Therefore they are not yet under commital order.

As I respect the independence of the judiciary and the principle of the separation of powers, I disapprove of the pressure being brought to bear on the law concerning a case in progress and on the Ministry of the Interior. I nevertheless approached the director general of security and his associates to inform them that I am prepared to receive a delegation of policemen to hear their views and to give my opinion.

And although they were not able to send a delegation, I was still ready for them to enter the ministry to discuss a judicial matter which everyone is aware of in any case, although it is an affair concerning only the law and the policemen, the accused policemen. You therefore understand why I could not go out with a loudspeaker, despite that crowd, to voice my opinion or listen to them.

I sincerely deplore what has happened. The police force is a paramilitary corps whose statutes condemn and prevent any strike action. Despite of our appeals to them, since Friday and Saturday, urging them not to demonstrate, the policemen this morning began marching from the Central Police Station, past Independence Square, Roume Avenue, the palace, and Republic Avenue, to the Ministry of the Interior and ordered the minister to come out and address them on a problem which is a state matter.

I think that the entire Senegalese public should be disturbed today by the fact that it is those in charge of its security who are rebelling; they took to the streets. I call once more on those who are still reasonable: the chiefs, the officers, the commissioners, inspectors, and even the constables who are still lucid. I call on them to stop this demonstration rapidly and let their bosses discuss the matter and, perhaps, we will find a solution in as much as [words indistinct].

TOGO

Eyadema Views End of Military Exercise

AB111045 Lome Domestic Service in French 0615 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The military exercise codenamed "Sotto 87" ends today at Badou in the Plateau region. "Sotto 87," which is a simulation of the capture by the Togolese Armed Forces of certain areas of (Litime) infiltrated and occupied by aggressors, will end today with the final attack by the government forces.

The president of the republic and chief of staff of the Togolese Armed Forces arrived yesterday in the region to witness the final phase of this military exercise. As we said earlier, "Sotto 87" is a simulation of the recapture of certain areas in the (Litime) region, infiltrated and occupied by the aggressors who force the local people to hide in the forest. The various stages of this exercise, before this last phase, were supervised by the second in command of the Togolese Armed Forces, General Mawli Kplimi Ameyi. Gen Ameyi, accompanied by several officers of the Togolese Armed Forces and foreign military advisers, welcomed Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, chief of staff of the Togolese Armed Forces. The helicopter carrying the head of state landed around 1000 right in the center of the town. Gen Eyadema immediately went to the command post where he was given a detailed briefing with maps on the situation and the various phases of the operation. After that, the final attack was launched with the order to neutralize the aggressor forces. [passage omitted]

ANGOLA

DPRK Reportedly Asked To Replace Cuban Troops

AB141012 Paris AFP in English 0943 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Kinshasa, April 14 (AFP) — Angolan leader Jose Eduardo dos Santos is understood to have officially asked North Korea to take over from Cuba, which has an estimated 35,000 troops in his country, African diplomats in the Angolan capital Luanda said at the weekend.

They said Mr. Dos Santos, in North Korea early this month to reactivate a defence agreement with Pyongyang, had apparently requested North Korea to "play an essential role" in Angola and to be ready to replace the Cubans "imminently."

The Cuban soldiers have been in Angola since soon after its independence in 1975. The diplomatic sources said Angolan authorities were "disappointed" by their "cumbersome and non-deterrent" posture in operations against the rebels of UNITA and South African troops holding southern Angolan territory.

The withdrawal of the Cubans would accelerate the decolonisation of Namibia and Angola's diplomatic recognition by the United States, the sources noted.

It remained to be seen if Cuban leader Fidel Castro proved agreeable to bearing the cost of Soviet-American bargaining over the virtual retreat of his men, the sources said, but they were convinced Mr. dos Santos wanted North Koreans to take over.

Dos Santos Returns From Far East Travels

MB091450 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Correspondent's report]

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of Angola, has just returned to Luanda after making official and friendly visits to the Republic of India, the SRV, and the DPRK.

Upon our departure from Pyongyang we learned that an accord was signed in the DPRK on drafting a full development program. The program includes an irrigation project for the outskirts of Luanda. A DPRK team of experts is scheduled to visit Luanda from 15 to 20 April to draft the program jointly with Angolan experts. The DPRK Government has proposed cooperation with the Angolan Government in irrigation projects for producing corn, rice, vegetables, cotton for domestic consumption, and surplus products for export.

The accord also provides for producing phosphates for agriculture and cement for irrigation projects. Construction of the Bridge River Dam, which will provide hydroelectric power and water for irrigation. Draft plans for constructing the Palace of Culture, and developing the Tourada site in Luanda were also agreed upon by the cochairmen of the Angola-DPRK joint commission.

The DPRK Government has also disclosed its proposals for the next ministerial conference on South-South cooperation to be held in Pyongyang. The goal will be to establish a concrete program for African countries plagued with famine. The DPRK proposals' main points are: a program for food self-suficiency to be implemented by 10 of the most technologically developed nonaligned countries; and unified, long-term, interest-free credits. It should be noted that DPRK cooperation with our country is based on these points.

On his return from Pyongyang yesterday, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos spent the night in Addis Ababa Airport by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and Ethiopian head of state, and other party and government officials. [as received] President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was honored with a banquet given by the Mengistu Haile Mariam, who left for the DPRK this morning.

Prior to his departure, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos was seen off by the OAU secretary general and other high-ranking Ethiopian officials.

On his arrival at 4 February International Airport, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received a military welcome and was greeted by members of the government and the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau and Central Committee, and the diplomatic corps accredited to Angola. Delegations of the Organization of Angolan Women, Organization of Angolan Pioneers, and Luanda workers who, on behalf of the Angolan people as a whole, warmly welcomed the party chairman and the Republic's president were also in attendance.

Savimbi Claims Successes Over MPLA-Cuban Forces

MB130919 (Clandestine) KUP in French to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Free Land of Angola, 13 Apr (KUP) — UNITA's military high commander disclosed on Saturday [11 April] afternoon that UNITA forces inflicted heavy casualties on combined MPLA-Cuban forces and that 50 out of 53 battles fought over the past 10 days were won.

Addressing a crowd of thousands of UNITA supporters, both civilian and military, in Jamba yesterday, General Savimbi said that a number of tanks, locomotive engines, and personnel carriers were destroyed in battles in and around Huambo, Bie, and Luso [current name is Luena], where large quantities of war materiel were also seized. Dr Savimbi explained that these operations were the first test of the liberation army. He also disclosed that the MPLA's 8th Brigade commander has defected to UNITA, bringing valuable documents with him.

Meanwhile, thousands of allied MPLA-Cuban soldiers are said to be on standby for what is described as a decisive offensive, scheduled to be launched in the next few days.

At the same rally, Dr Savimbi attacked the most recent MPLA segregation campaign, carried out by Kuanyama tribesmen, who were recruited to fight other tribes in central Angola, a tactic

contrary to UNITA's repeated appeals for national reconciliation.

Dr Savimbi emphasized that while Angolans on both sides want peace, MPLA elements desire continued Soviet-Cuban oppression.

MADAGASCAR

President Ratsiraka Begins Official Visit to France

For coverage of President Didier Ratsiraka's official visit to France, including his meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand and talks with representatives of the European Development Fund, see the France section of the 13 April Western Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

MALAWI

Banda Establishes Economic Council, Advisory Group

MB131801 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] His Excellency the Life President Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda has with effect from 1 April established a National Economic Council, NEC, to assist in the management of the country's economy. Announcing this today in Lilongwe, a spokesman of the Office of the President and Cabinet said the council, whose membership is broad based, would be responsible for examining national economic policies and making appropriate recommendations to the life president. He said the council is also charged with responsibility for initial examination of all government projects to ensure that development projects to be carried out are equitably distributed, economically sound, and in the national interest. The council is chaired by the minister of finance, and its members are Mr John Tembo, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Malawi Congress Party; the minister of trade, industry, and tourism; the minister of transport and communications; the governor of the Reserve Bank of Malawi; the regional party chairmen for the north, south, and center; and the secretary to the president and cabinet.

The spokesman further said the life president has also formed an economic advisory committee whose task is to examine national economic policies and development projects before they are submitted to the National Economic Council. The spokesman said the economic advisory committee is chaired by the secretary to the president and cabinet and its members are [word indistinct] to the treasury, economic planning and development, trade, industry, and tourism, transport and communications, works and supply, agriculture, the general manager of the Reserve Bank of Malawi, the deputy general manager responsible for economic services in the Reserve Bank of Malawi, and the deputy secretary in the department of economic planning and development. The spokesman said the council and the committee can call any person as a member of the two bodies, if desirable, and that membership is for a 3-year period.

SOUTH AFRICA

Gen Malan Comments on MIG-29 Sale to Zimbabwe

MB130611 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says the Soviet Union's sale of modern MIG-29 fighter aircraft worth about 700 million rands to Zimbabwe is characteristic of that country's activities in southern Africa. Responding to reports of the arms transaction, Gen Malan said countries such as Mozambique, Angola, and Zimbabwe did not need sophisticated Soviet arms for the wars in those countries. He said that instead of providing economic aid to African countries, the Soviet Union was providing them with arms at an extremely high cost.

The London *Sunday Telegraph* reports that Zimbabwe has secretly bought 12 MIG-29 interceptor aircraft, the Soviet Union's most advanced military aircraft. The newspaper quotes unidentified American officials in Washington as saying that the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has spent his country's remaining foreign exchange reserves and committed future crops to acquire the war planes. According to the report the planes are due for delivery by the middle of next year. The *Sunday Telegraph* quotes the American officials as confirming that a 3-member Zimbabwean delegation, including the chief of the air force, Vice Marshal Josiah Tungamirai, visited Moscow in March and rectified the deal worth about 650 million rands.

A group of black Zimbabwean pilots who have already been trained on the Chinese version of the MIG-21 are expected to leave for Moscow within weeks to begin training on the MIG-29's. According to the newspaper, no white Zimbabwean pilots will be allowed to fly the aircraft.

Commentary Views MIG Purchase

MB140534 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] From all accounts Zimbabwe's economy could be seriously endangered by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's order of the most advanced fighter aircraft yet produced by the Soviet Union. Experts are doubtful whether Zimbabweans will even be able to fly the MIG-29 interceptor planes or operate the radar systems for them. Given these circumstances, Mr Mugabe's action is so extreme that the reasons for it must be sought in the politics of extremism that bedevils southern African affairs.

Certainly the virtual paranoia with which some of the leaders in the regions are seized in their misconceptions about South African policies played a part. Slogans about aggression and destabilization have been bandied about for years. Misguided notions about the nature of regional relationships must explain at least partly why African governments have been prepared to gamble with their countries' economic survival by acquiring such enormously expensive material as large defensive radar shields,

surface-to-air missiles and advanced interceptor aircraft, none of which is of any use in dealing with internal conflict.

Zimbabwe's own situation aptly illustrates the economic gamble. Even before the purchase of the MIG's the economy was generally expected to go into recession this year, with real gross domestic production falling by three percent. The outlook is for lower farm production, continued stagnation in the mining industry, declining manufacturing output costing 30,000 jobs, and deepening foreign exchange troubles.

On the military side the cost of maintaining thousands of soldiers in Mozambique to assist in the war against Renamo has already imposed greater strains. To finance the present transaction Mr Mugabe is using up the last of the remaining foreign exchange reserves, some 200 million rand, and pledging the country's future grain crops.

But the danger of self-impoverishment, for the sake of militarily underpinning a misguided foreign policy position, is not the only gamble leaders like Mr Mugabe have undertaken. Not even the most naive would still deny that the Soviet Union's interest in regions like southern Africa is essentially a matter of gaining a strategic advantage in an international power struggle.

Official American publications have pointed out that the most important instrument for the spread of Soviet influence in sub-Saharan Africa continues to be military aid and that the military buildup last year went far beyond legitimate requirements for defense.

In these calculated moves for global advantage through regional influence building, the interests of the local participants come a poor second to those of the Kremlin. A reconsideration of the options in southern Africa has become imperative.

South Africa has not only given repeated assurances of its desire to promote regional cooperation and development; there is a standing offer to conclude nonaggression treaties with any government that opts for peaceful coexistence. But choosing this, the constructive option, will require a sober stocktaking among some southern African leaders.

Police Head Clarifies Notice on Detainee Curbs

MB131747 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1745 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria, April 13, SAPA — A controversial notice issued last Friday [10 April] banning campaigning or petitioning for the release of state of emergency detainees was not intended to "prohibit prayers for the release of a detainee during a bona fide religious gathering", Police Commissioner General Johan Coetzee said tonight.

He said in a statement released by the SAP's [South African Police] public relations division he was issuing the release "as a result of media reports regarding the notice issued by him on 10 April 1987..."

He said the notice "is not intended to infringe on the right of a detainee or any other interested party, to make representations regarding such detainee's release or to submit any application to this effect to an appropriate court of law".

The notice was also "not intended to prohibit prayers for the release of a detainee during a bona fide religious gathering".

"The notice is not intended to prohibit a person at a bona fide gathering during an election campaign, from adopting a standpoint in regard to the release of detainees," the statement added.

It went on: "In accordance with the preface to Paragraph (A) of the definition of subversive statement in Regulation 1 of the media regulations, the notice prohibits the making of a statement in which members of the public are incited to participate in a campaign which is aimed at the release of security detainees through the commission of the acts specified."

The statement did not add anything further.

Tutu Pledges To Defy New Protest Restrictions

MB131518 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1513 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Cape Town, Apr 13, SAPA — Archbishop Desmond Tutu today warned the government that if it confronted the church it would "come a cropper."

Speaking at a service in St George's Cathedral to protest against the latest government curbs on protests against detentions, he said the government should remember that it was not God.

"I warn the government again — just remember one thing: You are powerful, perhaps even very powerful, but you are not God. You are mere mortals. Beware when you take on the church of God. Others have tried and come a cropper. Others have tried and have bitten the dust," he said.

Archbishop Tutu, the Anglican archbishop of Cape Town, told a packed interdenominational congregation that the curbs implied that the government was saying that one could no longer campaign peacefully against the "immoral" system of detention without trial. He pledged himself to continue with his peaceful protests, particularly against the detention of children, at church services and other gatherings, "whatever the consequences."

Earlier he said the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, had apparently decided that the protest service in the cathedral was "legal after all." Either Mr Vlok had decided that the regulations were too vague and unclear to be enforced or "he awoke to find he had made a monumental boob" and that he had no leg to stand on when the churches challenged the regulations.

Archbishop Tutu said the restrictions against protest were an intolerable and unacceptable abrogation of the rule of law. "They are a gross infringement of the right of the fundamental and inalienable right of the individual to worship the deity in the manner he wants." The government wanted to prescribe how

people should carry out their God-given work and had arrogated to itself a right which belonged only to God.

The latest restrictions were "blasphemous," Archbishop Tutu said. "Christians cannot obey them without disobeying God."

While the regulations were legal, they were immoral and totalitarian and belonged in a police state, he said.

By its latest actions the government had shown that it had gone out of its mind and the pain of the people would one day "burst forth in an unstoppable flood."

He said people had been told that it was now subversive to appeal for the release of detained children — "but what is subversive is the political system which makes such an abomination possible. The government has gone crazy. I want to tell them that I am not going to stop calling for the release of detainees in or out of church," Archbishop Tutu said.

He asked the congregation if they would support him and they responded by shouting "yes, yes" and clapping their hands.

He ended by calling on the government to get rid of the "monster" of its own creation.

"Then we will have a new society where all South Africans can live together as members of one family, God's family," he said.

The Roman Catholic archbishop of Cape Town, Archbishop Stephen Naidoo, said the purpose of the service was "to protest the right to innocence." The problem with detention without trial was that guilt was assumed but never proven. "Even more unacceptable is the fact that so many children are detained without being given the chance to prove their innocence in a court of law."

He said the church would continue to campaign for the release of detainees "as long as we have breath in our bodies."

After the lunch-hour service, which was attended and photographed by several international television networks, the congregation sang "Nkosi Sikelela Afrika."

PAC Official, PLO's 'Arafat Discuss South Africa

MB131849 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
3 Apr 87 p 3

[Text] A senior official of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], Mr Ahmed Gora Ebrahim, met the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Oraganisation, Mr Yasir 'Arafat, to discuss developments in South Africa.

Mr Ebrahim, who is secretary for foreign affairs of the PAC, briefed the PLO leader on the latest developments in South Africa.

Mr 'Arafat reiterated that Palestinian and South Africans were waging the same struggle for national liberation and self-determination.

The meeting ended with both sides agreeing to further and strengthen their bonds of solidarity.

Earlier, Mr Ebrahim had extensive talks with PLO's head of foreign affairs, Mr Faruq Qaddumi and head of defence, Mr Abu Jihad. A PAC delegation has been invited to attend the meeting of the Palestine National Council and the Palestine Parliament due to be held in Algeria later this month.

White Population Growth Rate Slows Over 6 Years

MB131817 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
13 Apr 87 p 2

[By Gerald Reilly]

[Text] SA's annual white population growth rate slowed to 0.95 percent between 1980 and 1986, Central Stastical Services [CSS] said.

Mid-year population estimates show the black population outnumbers the combined total of the other three race groups by nearly 11-million.

Total population is estimated at 28.4-million — 4.9-million whites; 2.954-million coloureds; 884.000 Asians and 19.662-million blacks.

Demographers have warned that by early next century whites could register zero population growth.

In the 1980/86 period, coloureds had the highest growth rate at 2.45 percent, followed by blacks at 2.39 percent and by Asians at 1.98 percent.

CSS said since 1970 total population increased at an annual rate of 2.17 percent.

It is clear from the statistics that by this time next year the white population will exceed 5-million, coloureds 3-million and blacks 20-million.

Local Consortium Buys Out U.S. Spice Maker

MB131822 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
13 Apr 87 pp 1,2

[By David Cohen]

[Text] A local consortium led by Rand Merchant Bank (RMB) has bought out leading spice manufacturer Robertsons from US food giant CPC International (CPC).

The sale is for an undisclosed price and is effective from April 1.

CPC, a top-100 US company, is the 23rd Sullivan signatory to withdraw this year.

Of the 200-odd US companies doing business in SA, CPC had one of the largest and most profitable operations — Robertsons has more than 1,200 employees and about 75 percent of the SA

spice market.

Robertsons' local holding company, CPC South Africa, will change its name to Consolidated Grocerty Products (CGP).

Robertsons MD [Managing Director] Clive Harpur said he welcomed the new buyers and reaffirmed the company's commitment to community upliftment programmes.

"I am entirely satisfied with the new shareholders and the new way they intend running the business. There will be no change to our commitment to social upliftment programmes, no retrenchments and no change to our day-to-day operations. The disinvestment will have no effect on our product range or technology," he said.

Robertsons' best known brand names include Knorr soups, Aromat seasonings, Robertsons spices, Hellman's mayonnaise, Airoma air fresheners, Doom insecticides and Rajah curry powders.

RMB's MD, G T Ferreira, said that as final consortium shareholdings were undecided, shareholders' identities could not be disclosed. He said the bank would take up a share in CGP and did not discount the possibility of listing CGP.

Information Bureau Issues 13 Apr Unrest Report

MB141119 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1118 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria April 14 SAPA — Here follows the unrest report for the period 0001 to midnight yesterday issued by the Bureau for Information in Pretoria:

A mob of about 60 black radicals set fire to a private home in Tsakane (Springs) yesterday. Two men were inside the house and when they ran outside, one of them was stoned to death and the other killed with a garden fork.

The group then covered the bodies with tyres and set these alight.

The deceased were a Mr Maphid and Mr Sibi Lelo.

Serious damage was caused to the house. No arrests have yet been made and police investigations are continuing.

Black persons fired at a security force foot patrol from a moving vehicle in Klipspruit (Soweto) yesterday. The patrol returned the fire and a man and a woman were killed.

No arrests were reported. The names of the dead have not yet been released.

In Soweto, black radicals set fire to 10 trains at Dube, Inhlazane, Pomolong, Ikwizi and New Canada. A total of 26 coaches was involved.

The extent of the damage has not yet been ascertained. No injuries or arrests have been reported and police investigations are continuing.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB131033 [Editorial Report]

SUNDAY STAR: Qwelane on Ian Smith Racism

"Why are many white South Africans beside themselves with anguish because Ian Smith has been suspended from Zimbabwe's Parliament?" writes Jon Qwelane in the "Just Jon" column on page 10 of Johannesburg *The Sunday Star* in English on 12 April. "Some people choose to forget that Smith led a racist, ruthless, white regime which caused much suffering and death — all to protect apartheid a la Smithy." Qwelane also says "of course it is clear why the government, its newspapers, supporters and the SABC equate anti-apartheid sentiment with anti-South Africanism but a lie, no matter how often repeated, remains a lie. Apartheid and South Africa are not synonymous and the sooner someone tells these groups the better. Apartheid is an abomination with few parallels; it is the biggest sin since Cain slew Abel, eclipsed perhaps only by Hitler's policies. Smith himself subscribes to apartheid; he practised it and even declared UDI [Unilateral Declaration of Independence] to state his point. Perhaps this explains why his defenders in South Africa are among the flocculent lot whose 'thinking' is rooted in the fallacy that white skins mean superiority over people of other races."

NP To Articulate Credible Policy

"Businessmen — and indeed every South African voter — need to keep up all the pressures they can muster to prod the government towards political reform which is fundamental and real," says the page 16 editorial. "They must press for the restoration of lost freedoms and probity in politics. All must remember that the National Party, for all the white following it will no doubt demonstrate in the coming election, still has to articulate a credible policy for bringing blacks into the political mainstream. Or does it intend ruling by fear and force indefinitely? They must remember even as they contemplate the economy's returning strength, that sanctions still hamper its recovery in vital areas and add to the problems of unemployment and underdevelopment. Above all, they must know that it was National Party policies that got the country into its mess in the first place."

NP Focuses on White Fears

Political correspondent David Breier writes on the same page that "white voters are being frightened into voting Nat [NP] in the face of a black enemy with Red support." But "relatively little is heard of the government's constitutional plans. The emphasis is on an updated 1987 version of the well-worn 'swart gevaar' [black threat]tactic — frightening white voters, especially vulnerable after two years of black unrest, into voting for the government." "'Swart gevaar, fear, patriotism and outside pressure. Those are the four ingredients of the Nat pie,' said Mr Schwarz," PFP [Progressive Federal Party] finance spokesman. Peter Gastrow, the PFP national chairman believes "'the real critical issues are being ignored. The NP and the right-wing parties are homing in on white fears and prejudices.'"

Journalists Also Responsible for Bad Press

Sheryl Raine writes on the same page on the findings of a Natal University investigation into the Bureau for Information's methods of controlling the news. Ruth Tomaselli of the university's Contemporary Cultural Studies Unit says that "by neither con-

firming nor denying reports the bureau had left newspapers little alternative other than to act as self-censors and to drop contentious stories." "'Many journalists have become accustomed to working under conditions of limited access to news. Some editors find the Emergency regulations a useful excuse not to cover what they had previously neglected anyway,' she said." Former editor of *Die Vaderland* Harald Pakendorf confirms this, saying "'the media have never gone all the way in trying to explain South Africa in its full spectrum to other South Africans. Black newspapers fail to convey news about whites and concentrate on what they feel their readers want to know about — mostly black poverty and the rising tide of radicalisation. Similarly, the real aims and political leanings of blacks are never reflected properly in the white media. The state is not the only party to be blamed for a second rate performance.'"

SUNDAY STAR: Millions Spent on Apartheid

"Every country has its gravy train, but South Africa's 'jobs for pals' system stretches from the Transvaal coalfields to Richards Bay and has become a free ride for white Nationalists [National Party supporters] determined to preserve their supremacy at any cost," writes Isobel Shepherd Smith on page 17 of *The Sunday Star*. Smith notes that "bureaucracy has grown by 20 percent under President Botha despite promises to cut back on the Public Service." Also, "in 1985/6 more than R10 million was allocated to removing blacks from white areas." "The direct annual cost of apartheid in budgeted state expenditure in the 1985/6 financial year on a low estimate was R2,800 million; on a medium estimate R3,900 million and high estimate of R5,700 million. Twelve cents of every rand spent by the state in 1985/6 goes towards maintaining and enforcing apartheid. The estimates indicate that 10 to 21 percent of the annual budget is devoted to financing the machinery of apartheid."

Government Delays Pay Increase Announcement

"The government has cleverly delayed announcing Public Service pay increases until after the May 6 election since the increases are likely to be below those demanded," says David Breier on the same page. "A disappointing pay increase before the elections would have largely played into the hands of the far rightwing parties — the Conservative Party and Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reconstructed National Party] — which would have been most likely to capitalise on civil service outrage. But even a fairly modest increase would have brought the total public sector pay package, including the SA Transport Services, postal workers and provincial employees, to a massive R14-billion. This could have been exploited as an election issue among private-sector voters who have to foot the bill and would have played into the hands of the Progressive Federal Party in particular."

Sullivan on Journalism

"There are two kinds of journalism in South Africa: one pretends to be objective and the other is unashamedly advocacy journalism, the kind that takes a side and backs it whether it does good or evil," says Peter Sullivan in the "Sullivan on Sunday" column on page 3 of the "Review" section of *The Sunday Star*. "Among those who practice advocacy journalism are the bulk of the Afrikaans newspapers plus the SABC." "Afrikaans newspapers are generally defiantly in favour of the National Party, as is their right. English-language newspapers try to maintain a balance in their reporting, difficult as this is in a polarised society." "To those colleagues who have resigned on principle, I salute you — I don't know whether I would have the guts. But at least I can say that I have never, ever, been asked to toe any particular political line by any editor, manager or executive of either Argus [newspaper chain] or SAAN [South African Associated Newspapers] groups."

Schwarz on Government Vagueness

Harry Schwarz says in the "Talking Cents" column on the same page that this is "a very strange election" since the "real issues are being kept close to the chest. The manner of black participation in government is nebulously vague and we really do not know what will happen to the no longer 'holy cow' Group Areas Act after the election. But while there is a shortage of matters for mandate, there is no shortage of rhetoric, of emotion, of stirring up fear and patriotic feeling. And in all this, here again sits Barend [du Plessis, minister of finance] seemingly a little nervous, not wanting to make the economy an election issue, no doubt for good reasons from his point of view."

SUNDAY TIMES on ANC Threat

A page 32 editorial in Johannesburg *Sunday Times* in English on 12 April comments on Foreign Minister Pik Botha's claims that the ANC is intent on disrupting white elections, saying "we cannot believe a senior minister would entirely fabricate such a hair-raising tale." But, government "must not trifle with issues of state security to score cheap political points." The paper also points out that "the ANC, particularly in the last 36 months, has experienced the determination with which whites are prepared to defend their position. If violence directed at the electoral process alienates the majority of whites who want peaceful change, and strengthens the hands of white diehards, we will all have to bear the full and terrible consequences of the backlash. The ANC must never forget that."

SUNDAY TIMES on Trade Unions

"Inherent in the mushrooming strike crisis in the public sector is the attitude of the state, as an employer, to trade unions," says a page 32 editorial in *Sunday Times*. "The SA Railway and Harbours Union (SARHU) [as published], which SATS [South African Transport Services] refuses to officially recognise, is seeking acceptance of the principle — long established in business — that management should negotiate directly with the workers' democratically chosen representatives. It is time for the public sector to embrace this principle."

Open Letter to Ian Smith

Former editor of *Die Vaderland* Harald Pakendorf writes an open letter to former Zimbabean prime minister Ian Smith in the "Another Voice" column on the same page. "What we do here in South Africa is to define people into racial groups and then redefine blacks into ethnic groups — and then we call it protection of minorities and the way forward. But that is exactly where the fault lies, because what we are doing is pitching white against black instead of seeing all as citizens of one country entitled to the same rights and guarantees." "What we haven't learnt from your experience is that when you define people into racial groups it may be to your disadvantage, focussing attention where it need not be. You insisted on such a definition at Lancaster House. You wanted 20 seats for whites. Now there are none because the group of 20 as a group became unacceptable."

Afrikaner Dissatisfied With Government

Martie Meiring writes on the same page that the election is "highlighting two major issues which hold little solace for the government. One is a generational takeover, and the other is the depth and spread of intellectual Afrikaner anger." "A notable emergence of new-generation names occurs in not only the academic ranks, but among young professionals, members of the administration and certainly in the business world." But, "government seems oblivious to serious discussions among younger Afrikaner intellectuals on the freedom charter." "If the government chooses to evade the verligte [enlightened] questions and stances it certainly is blind to the growing anger in the intellectual strata of Afrikaner society." Meiring believes that "the Afrikaner is not at peace with the government" and "the surprising thing is that government is showing no signs of addressing this deep dissatisfaction."

Group Areas Act Offensive

National Chairman of Solidarity Ismail Omar writes on the same page: "The Group Areas Act controversy has again been fuelled by the white election and the contradictory statements by cabinet ministers: most immediately by Deputy Minister Piet Badenhorst when he threatened prosecutions against offenders." "Badenhorst has warned thousand of people that in terms of that law it is illegal for people to live in their own homes, that they would be prosecuted and ejected as criminals. These thousands who live under the shadow of threat in Woodstock and Hillbrow, Mayfair and elsewhere have unwittingly demonstrated that they occupy the moral highground." Omar says the Group Areas Act offends "universal norms of morality; the norms of morality of the majority of South Africa's people; Christian values; Western values; and the Covenant of Human Rights."

Opponents Help NP Reform

Otto Krause notes on page 33 that "now it seems the poll could well produce an NP triumph. The anti-nationalist bang looks like winding up as an electoral whimper." "Voters seem finally to feel that their other choices are either too appalling or simply unpromising." Krause believes that NP "opponents have actually helped the NP to reform itself — hastening a process already under way." One has seen the NP "demonstrating an uncanny ability to absorb the complaints of its opponents, to blunt their thrust and steal their thunder — all showing remarkable sensitivity to voter opinion." "This renewed NP, then, turns out to be a party of consummate flexibility. The election and, ironically, the NP's own angry opponents have helped bring about this health change."

DIE BURGER on Swedish Aid to Southern Africa

A page 16 editorial in Cape Town *Die Burger* in Afrikaans on9 April comments on the decision by Sweden to increase its aid to South African neighboring states, saying "to give aid to these countries so that they can boycott South Africa is keeping alive the illusion that they can survive without the cooperation of South Africa. These 'dogooders' are only politicizing the area." "Southern Africa needs proper development and not charity. The Republic knows that a prosperous subcontinent is in the interest of all and wants to help toward this. "

BEELD on ANC

A page 18 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 10 April says that "Minister Pik Botha's disclosure of the ANC terrorist plans for 6 May, in conjunction with the failed operation of a group of terrorists in the western Transvaal, has exposed the the radicals' great lie to public contempt: that the coming election is irrelevant and should be ignored." The government's disclosure of these ANC terrorist plans has "nothing to do with party politics'panic tactics of opportunism, but with the self-respect of the country. Those neigboring states involved in these latest plans appear to ignore repeated warnings and experiences of the past. It is South Africa's right (and even duty) to defend itself against this blatant form of foreign intervention with all the resources at its disposal."

ZAMBIA

Mwananshiku Rejects Further Talks With RSA

MB131108 Dakar PANA in English 1010 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Lusaka, 13 Apr (ZANA/PANA) — Zambia, which has twice before met with the South African Government to discuss the future of that country without any progress, has no intention of arranging another such meeting unless racist Pretoria gives a clear indication that she is ready to move forward, Zambian Minister of Foreign Affairs Luke Mwananshiku said last night.

Mwananshiku, who was speaking on Zambia's Television Sunday Interview program, said he was certain that Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda would accept to mediate in the politics of South Africa if that regime indicated its willingness to abolish apartheid [words indistinct] far shown no intention of moving forward and that under the circumstances, there was no way that Zambia could offer to mediate between that government and other interested parties in that country.

The minister said he was certain that South Africa was (?planning to attack) Zambia and other neighboring Frontline States. He [words indistinct] Pik Botha that freedom fighters of the African National Congress were on their way to that country to disrupt the next month's whites-only election was a prelude to attack. Mwananshiku urged Zambians to exercise maximum vigilance in the light of the threats.

On the damage caused by apartheid to Zambia and other countries in the region, Mwanashiku said it was difficult to quantify the exact amount of damage but added that a recent assessment put the loss for the region at 60 billion U.S. dollars. He however noted that this loss only represented damage to the infrastructure, loss of trade and diversion of trade routes but that more has been lost in terms of human lives.

The minister said countries in the region were still consulting each other on the type of sanctions to introduce against the racist regime and how best to implement them. He said the matter was complex and did not involve the banning of flights to South Africa. He said before a decision to [word indistinct] to South Africa [words indistinct] had alternative destinations and that other planes did not overfly the countries concerned enroute to South Africa.

He said that countries in the region had no training bases for ANC freedom fighters and that those in the country were the leadership who were not armed.

ZIMBABWE

Cuban Embassy Denies Reports of Deported Students

MB131924 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1058 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Harare April 13 SAPA — Only 15 Zimbabwean students were sent back from Cuba on medical grounds, and not 60 as published in local press reports at the weekend, the Cuban Embassy said in Harare today.

ZIANA [Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency] reports a statement from the embassy, that of the 388 Zimbabwean students who went to Cuba in August to be trained as teachers, 15 were deported in September because "they were undergoing health problems" and did not pass the medical examination that all students pass in Cuba before starting the academic course. "It was determined that they were not in condition to carry on their course. In contacts with the Zimbabwen authorities it was decided to send them back to Harare in September 1986," said the statement.

The embassy said the local press reports were not "well intentioned" and aimed at "stirring up confusion among the people and the authorities of Zimbabwe thus disturbing the friendly and fraternal relations that exist between Zimbabwe and Cuba." "The Embassy of Cuba would appreciate if the Zimbabweans would make it clear that the only students returned from Cuba were the ones that came back in September 1986, a few days after their arrival in Cuba and not 60."

UNHCR Examines Mozambique Refugee Repatriation

MB140759 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0743 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Text] Harare, April 14, — Thousands of Mozambicans were still fleeing from war and drought to refugee camps in Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], Mr Jean Paul Hocke, said in Harare yesterday.

The UNHCR has begun discussions with the Zimbabwe Government to open a fifth refugee camp on the eastern border with Mozambique to prevent overcrowding in the four camps where 60,000 refugees already live, Mr Hocke told ZIANA, the semi-official news agency, in an interview. In Zambia, he said, the UNHCR has launched the establishment of a new settlement for 25,000 Mozambican refugees.

Plans to repatriate the 70,000 Mozambicans estimated to be in four refugee camps in Malawi by the International Red Cross in November last year have slowed down as a result of the continued influx. "The repatriation has to be voluntary and not forced," said Mr Hocke before leaving Harare to tour refugee camps in Angola, Mozambique and Zambia.

Out of the 450,000 refugees in southern Africa, 250,000 were Mozambicans fleeing from severe drought and the MNR war.

According to UNHCR statistics, about 15 per cent of all Africa's four million refugees live in southern Africa because of "the complex and volatile situation in the region." An overall United Nations effort was launched last month in Geneva with pledges of more than 200 million U.S. dollars (about R408 million) by various international governments to help the war-stricken refugees. "An important international effort is underway to receive refugees in co-operation with the UNHCR and other international voluntary organisations," said Mr Hocke.

Since November about 7000 Mozambicans have voluntarily returned from refugee camps in Malawi to settle in abject conditions in camps at Moatize near Tete in northern Mozambique, said Mr Hocke.

He confirmed that more than half of the 450,000 refugees in southern Africa were Mozambicans who fled to neighbouring states. There were 140,000 refugees in Zambia. More than 90,000 were Angolans who fled from war. Most of the 150,000 refugees in Malawi were from Mozambique. There are about 90,000 refugees from South Africa and SWA/Namibia. About 60,000 Mozambicans were living in four refugee camps in Zimbabwe. Other refugees have fled to Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. There are 8,000 Mozambican refugees in Swaziland alone.

"There are about 450,000 refugees in the region. This is a very large number and calls for international assistance. Meanwhile each country receiving refugees is seeing whether they wish to go back and how this could happen," said Mr Hocke.

An additional problem with southern African refugees was that they sometimes settled with relatives across ill-defined borders. The UNHCR suggested a study of these patterns.

Asked about Mozambican Government plans for the repatriation of more than 70,000 Mozambican refugees in Malawian camps, Mr Hocke said it was important for Mozambicans inside the country to get enough food and help first before repatriation could take place. "Repatriation has to be seen as a real choice and an expression of the free will of the refugee," he said. Once these conditions have been met, repatriation could begin with the help of the UNHCR and other international voluntary organisations.

Estima Valley on the Cahora Bassa Dam in northern Tete Province, which was earmarked for the resettlement of the Mozambican returnees from Malawi, needed drinking water, water for cultivation and basic infrastructure. A UNHCR team visited the area recently. "We are still waiting for an answer from the Mozambican Government," said Mr Hocke. Some non-government organisations were also carrying out feasibility studies in the area.

The UNHCR was satisfied with facilities for Mozambican refugees in neighbouring states. Mr Hocke visited Tongogogara refugee camp in eastern Zimbabwe. "I think the housing there is basically adequate. There is an effort to provide latrines. The

refugees were encouraged to take an active part by growing some food. Some were picking cotton," said Mr Hocke. He said the situation would be monitored to prevent overcrowding of the camps.